CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
||||||||||| | ||||
Db 17 AGTGCAGTGGCGGGATC 1

RESULT 2432
ABT35066
ID ABT35066 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT35066;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 703.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 116; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
||||||||||||| ||
Db 1 GATCTGCCTGCCTTAGC 17

RESULT 2433
ABT36682
ID ABT36682 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT36682;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2319.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 304; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and

CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1006 GATTCTCCTGTCTCAGC 1022
||| |||||||||||
Db 1 GATCCTCCTGTCTCAAC 17

RESULT 2434
ABT39288/c
ID ABT39288 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT39288;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4925.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 609; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
||||||||| |||||
Db 17 AGTGCAGTGGCCTGATC 1

RESULT 2435
ABT39318
ID ABT39318 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT39318;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4955.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 613; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

```
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||||||| |||||||
Db          1 GATCTGCCCACCTCGGC 17


RESULT 2436
ABT35464/c
ID   ABT35464 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT35464;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1101.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 161; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || |||||||| |||||
Db         17 CCGGACCTCAGGTGATC 1


RESULT 2437
ABT36625/c
ID   ABT36625 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT36625;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2262.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 297; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
```

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||||| || ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTGATGCGATC 1
```

RESULT 2438
ABT38938/c
ID ABT38938 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38938;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4575.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 568; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||| | ||||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTAGCGTGATC 1
```

RESULT 2439
ABT39417
ID ABT39417 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT39417;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5054.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 624; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
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                    |||||||| ||||| ||
Db          1 GATCTGCCCGCCTCAGC 17
```

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RESULT 2440
ABT39436/c
ID   ABT39436 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT39436;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5073.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 627; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | |||||||| ||||||
Db         17 AATGCAGTGGCGTGATC 1
```

```
RESULT 2441
ABT39916
ID   ABT39916 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT39916;
XX
DT   13-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5553.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 683; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        492 GATCACAGCTCACTGCA 508
              |||| |||||||||| |
Db          1 GATCTCAGCTCACTGGA 17
```

```
RESULT 2442
ABT34744/c
ID   ABT34744 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT34744;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 381.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 78; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | ||||||||| ||||||
Db         17 ACTGCAGTGGCGTGATC 1


RESULT 2443
ABT34859
ID   ABT34859 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT34859;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 496.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 92; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        492 GATCACAGCTCACTGCA 508
              |||||| ||||||||  |
Db          1 GATCACGGCTCACTGGA 17


RESULT 2444
ABT35713/c
ID   ABT35713 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
```

```
AC   ABT35713;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1350.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 190; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||  ||||||||||
Db         17 AGTGTGGTGGTGTGATC 1


RESULT 2445
ABT36965/c
ID   ABT36965 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT36965;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2602.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 337; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||| ||||||  ||||||
Db         17 AGTTCAGTGGCGTGATC 1


RESULT 2446
ABT38905/c
ID   ABT38905 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT38905;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
```

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4542.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 565; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
|||| | ||||||||||
Db 17 AGTGTAATGGTGTGATC 1

RESULT 2447
ABT39426/c
ID ABT39426 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT39426;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5063.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 625; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
|||||| ||| ||||||
Db 17 AGTGCAATGGCGTGATC 1

RESULT 2448
ABT39821
ID ABT39821 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT39821;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5458.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 672; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||  ||||||||||||
Db          1 GATCCACCTGCCTCGGC 17
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RESULT 2449
ABT34652/c
ID ABT34652 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34652;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 289.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 67; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              ||| ||||||| |||||
Db         17 CCCAACCTCAGGTGATC 1
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RESULT 2450
ABT34713
ID ABT34713 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34713;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 350.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 75; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
||||||| |||||| |
Db 1 GATCTGCCCGCCTCGCC 17

RESULT 2451
ABT36681/c
ID ABT36681 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT36681;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2318.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 304; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
||| |||||||| ||||
Db 17 AGTTCAGTGGTGCGATC 1

RESULT 2452
ABT38340
ID ABT38340 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38340;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3977.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.

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XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 498; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        492 GATCACAGCTCACTGCA 508
              |||||||||||  |||
Db          1 GATCACAGCTCATAGCA 17


RESULT 2453
ABT38870/c
ID   ABT38870 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT38870;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4507.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 560; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | ||||||||||  ||||
Db         17 ACTGCAGTGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2454
ABT38923/c
ID   ABT38923 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT38923;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4560.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
```

XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 567; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
|| |||||||||| |||
Db 17 AGGGCAGTGGCGCGATC 1

RESULT 2455
ABT36025/c
ID ABT36025 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT36025;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1662.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 227; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
|||| ||||||| ||||
Db 17 AGTGAAGTGGTGCGATC 1

RESULT 2456
ABT38827/c
ID ABT38827 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38827;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4464.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 555; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 550 CCCAAGTAGCTGGGACC 566
||| |||||||||| |
Db 17 CCCCAGTAGCTGGGATC 1

RESULT 2457
ABT40033
ID ABT40033 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT40033;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5670.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 696; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
||||||| |||| |||
Db 1 GATCTGCCCGCCTTGGC 17

RESULT 2458
ABT35129
ID ABT35129 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT35129;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 766.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated

PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 122; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
||||||| |||||| ||
Db 1 GATCTGCTTGCCTCAGC 17

RESULT 2459
ABT35655/c
ID ABT35655 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT35655;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1292.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 184; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
| |||| ||||||||||
Db 17 AATGCAATGGTGTGATC 1

RESULT 2460
ABT37057/c
ID ABT37057 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT37057;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2694.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 348; 720pp; French.

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XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||| |||| ||||||
Db         17 AGTGCTGTGGCGTGATC 1


RESULT 2461
ABT38389/c
ID   ABT38389 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT38389;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4026.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 504; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || ||||||||| |||||
Db         17 CCAGACCTCAGGTGATC 1


RESULT 2462
ABT39853
ID   ABT39853 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT39853;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5490.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 675; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
```

CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||| || ||||||||
Db          1 GATCTTCCCGCCTCGGC 17
```

RESULT 2463
ABT34445/c
ID ABT34445 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34445;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 82.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 43; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || ||||||| ||||||
Db         17 CCGGACCTCAAATGATC 1
```

RESULT 2464
ABT34807/c
ID ABT34807 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34807;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 444.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 86; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,

CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 206 TCAGGCTGGTCTCGAAC 222
||||||||||||| || |
Db 17 TCAGGCTGGTCTTGATC 1

RESULT 2465
ABT36651/c
ID ABT36651 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT36651;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2288.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 300; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
||||||||||| | ||||
Db 17 AGTGCAGTGGGGCGATC 1

RESULT 2466
ABT36653
ID ABT36653 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT36653;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2290.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 300; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
||||||||| ||||| ||
Db 1 GATCTGCCCGCCTCCGC 17

RESULT 2467
ABT37037/c
ID ABT37037 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT37037;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2674.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 345; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
| ||||| |||||||||
Db 17 ACTGCAGAGGTGTGATC 1

RESULT 2468
ABT38237
ID ABT38237 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38237;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3874.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 486; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and

CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
|||| ||| ||||||||
Db 1 GATCCGCCCGCCTCGGC 17

RESULT 2469
ABT40087/c
ID ABT40087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT40087;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5724.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 703; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
|||||| |||||| |||
Db 17 AGTGCAATGGCGCGATC 1

RESULT 2470
ABT35675/c
ID ABT35675 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT35675;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1312.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 186; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein

```
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||| ||||||| |||||
Db         17 AGTACAGTGGTATGATC 1


RESULT 2471
ABT37579/c
ID   ABT37579 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT37579;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3216.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 410; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              |||| |||||| |||||
Db         17 CCCGCCCTCAGGTGATC 1


RESULT 2472
ABT37770/c
ID   ABT37770 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT37770;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3407.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 432; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
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SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        802 TGTTCGCCAGGTTGATC 818
              |||| |||||| |||||
Db         17 TGTTTGCCAGGCTGATC 1


RESULT 2473
ABT40151/c
ID   ABT40151 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT40151;
XX
DT   13-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5788.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 710; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || |||||||| |||||
Db         17 CCTGACCTCAGGTGATC 1


RESULT 2474
ABT34950/c
ID   ABT34950 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT34950;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 587.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 102; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
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  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||| |||||| ||||
Db         17 AGTGCCGTGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2475
ABT36577
ID   ABT36577 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT36577;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2214.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 291; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        492 GATCACAGCTCACTGCA 508
              |||| ||| ||||||||
Db          1 GATCTCAGTTCACTGCA 17


RESULT 2476
ABT37081/c
ID   ABT37081 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT37081;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2718.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 350; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              |||| |||||| |||||
```

```
Db         17 CCCGTCCTCAGGTGATC 1


RESULT 2477
ABT37662
ID   ABT37662 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABT37662;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3299.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW   antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW   human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 419; 720pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC   given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC   nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC   alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC   hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC   of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC   acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC   component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC   production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC   polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC   vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC   preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC   diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC   degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC   schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC   patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC   diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC   both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC   chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC   therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC   related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||||||| |||| |||
Db          1 GATCTGCCCGCCTGGGC 17


RESULT 2478
ACA06516
ID   ACA06516 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACA06516;
XX
DT   03-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #335.
XX
KW   Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW   G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW   lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW   oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW   cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW   lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW   chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW   cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW   gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW   rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW   gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW   transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW   allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2002177568-A1.
XX
PD   28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF   23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
PR   07-DEC-1992;   92US-00987132.
PR   18-MAY-1994;   94US-00245466.
PR   15-AUG-1994;   94US-00291932.
PR   23-DEC-1996;   96US-00777916.
XX
PA   (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
PA   (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA   (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
PI   Stinchcomb DT,  Mcswiggen J,  Draper KG;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT   a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT   treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 32; 72pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC   regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC   kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC   configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC   cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC   treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC   (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC   the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg^2^+. The enzymatic and
CC   antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC   prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC   cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC   multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC   therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC   chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC   cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC   gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC   acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC   rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC   obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC   rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC   (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
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CC   sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC   infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC   nucleic acid molecule
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   76.5%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    2;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        712 CCTGCCCCAGCCTCCTG 728
              ||:|||||| |:|| |
Db          1 CCUGCCCCAGGCUCCAG 17


RESULT 2479
ADB04310
ID   ADB04310 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04310;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5296.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5296; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        643 CCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAG 659
              ||  |||||||||||||
Db          1 CCTGGGCTGGAGTGCAG 17


RESULT 2480
ADB04414
ID   ADB04414 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04414;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5400.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5400; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1047 CACCTGCCACCACACCC 1063
              |||| |||||||| |||
Db          1 CACCCGCCACCACGCCC 17


RESULT 2481
```

```
ADB04387
ID   ADB04387 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04387;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5373.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5373; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        545 AGCCTCCCAAGTAGCTG 561
              || ||||| ||||||||
Db          1 AGTCTCCCGAGTAGCTG 17


RESULT 2482
ADB04390
ID   ADB04390 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04390;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5376.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5376; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        548 CTCCCAAGTAGCTGGGA 564
              ||||| ||||||||| |
Db          1 CTCCCGAGTAGCTGGAA 17


RESULT 2483
ADB04420
ID   ADB04420 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04420;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5406.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
```

PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5406; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 750 CCACCACGCCTAGCTAA 766
||||||||||| | ||||
Db 1 CCACCACGCCCAACTAA 17

RESULT 2484
ADB04486
ID ADB04486 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04486;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5472.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5472; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1117 GGTCTCAAACTCCTGAC 1133
|||||| | |||||||||
Db 1 GGTCTCGATCTCCTGAC 17

RESULT 2485
ADB04276
ID ADB04276 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04276;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5262.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

```
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5262; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        608 TTTTAATTTTTTGAGAC 624
              ||||  ||||||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTTGAGAC 17


RESULT 2486
ADB04320
ID   ADB04320 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04320;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5306.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5306; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
              ||||||||||| ||| |
Db          1 AGTGCAGTGGCCCAAGC 17


RESULT 2487
ADB04388
ID   ADB04388 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04388;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5374.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5374; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
```

```
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        546 GCCTCCCAAGTAGCTGG 562
              | ||||| |||||||||
Db          1 GTCTCCCGAGTAGCTGG 17


RESULT 2488
ADB04413
ID   ADB04413 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04413;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5399.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5399; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1046 GCACCTGCCACCACACC 1062
              ||||| |||||||| ||
Db          1 GCACCCGCCACCACGCC 17


RESULT 2489
ADB04421
ID   ADB04421 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04421;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5407.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5407; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        751 CACCACGCCTAGCTAAT 767
              ||||||||| | |||||
Db          1 CACCACGCCCAACTAAT 17
```

```
RESULT 2490
ADB04271
ID   ADB04271 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04271;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5257.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5257; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        426 CTTTTTATTTTATTTTT 442
              ||||||  ||||  |||||
Db          1 CTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 17


RESULT 2491
ADB04205
ID   ADB04205 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04205;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5191.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5191; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        163 TTTTGTATTTTTTTTTA 179
              ||||||||||||||  ||
Db          1 TTTTGTATTTTTTGATA 17


RESULT 2492
ADB04377
ID   ADB04377 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04377;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5363.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
```

XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5363; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 535 CTCCTGCCTCAGCCTCC 551
||||||| |||| ||||
Db 1 CTCCTGCTTCAGTCTCC 17

RESULT 2493
ADB04386
ID ADB04386 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04386;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5372.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5372; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 544 CAGCCTCCCAAGTAGCT 560
||| ||||| |||||||
Db 1 CAGTCTCCCGAGTAGCT 17

RESULT 2494
ADB04435
ID ADB04435 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04435;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5421.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

```
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5421; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        766 ATTTTTTTGTATTTTTA 782
              | | ||||||||||||||
Db          1 AATATTTTGTATTTTTA 17


RESULT 2495
ADB04466
ID   ADB04466 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04466;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5452.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5452; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        795 TTCACCATGTTCGCCAG 811
              |||||| |||| |||||
Db          1 TTCACCGTGTTAGCCAG 17


RESULT 2496
ADB04378
ID   ADB04378 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04378;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5364.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5364; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
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CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        536 TCCTGCCTCAGCCTCCC 552
              ||||||  ||||  |||||
Db          1 TCCTGCTTCAGTCTCCC 17


RESULT 2497
ADB04481
ID   ADB04481 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04481;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5467.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5467; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        208 AGGCTGGTCTCGAACTC 224
              |||  |||||||||  |||
Db          1 AGGATGGTCTCGATCTC 17


RESULT 2498
ADB04275
ID   ADB04275 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04275;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5261.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5261; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        607 TTTTTAATTTTTTGAGA 623
              |||||  ||||||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTGAGA 17
```

```
RESULT 2499
ADB04467
ID   ADB04467 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04467;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5453.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5453; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        796 TCACCATGTTCGCCAGG 812
              ||||| |||| ||||||
Db          1 TCACCGTGTTAGCCAGG 17


RESULT 2500
ADB04277
ID   ADB04277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04277;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5263.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5263; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        609 TTTAATTTTTTGAGACA 625
              |||  ||||||||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTGAGACA 17


RESULT 2501
ADB04321
ID   ADB04321 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04321;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5307.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5307; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 654 GTGCAGTGGCGCAATCT 670
||||||||||| ||| ||
Db 1 GTGCAGTGGCCCAAGCT 17

RESULT 2502
ADB04385
ID ADB04385 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04385;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5371.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5371; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 543 TCAGCCTCCCAAGTAGC 559
|||| ||||| ||||||
Db 1 TCAGTCTCCCGAGTAGC 17

RESULT 2503
ADB04395
ID ADB04395 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04395;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5381.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX

PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5381; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 728 GAGTAGCTGGGACTACA 744
||||||||||  | ||||
Db 1 GAGTAGCTGGAATTACA 17

RESULT 2504
ADB04482
ID ADB04482 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04482;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5468.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5468; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 209 GGCTGGTCTCGAACTCC 225
|| |||||||||  ||||
Db 1 GGATGGTCTCGATCTCC 17

RESULT 2505
ADB04485
ID ADB04485 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04485;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5471.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5471; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

```
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1116 TGGTCTCAAACTCCTGA 1132
              ||||||| | |||||||
Db          1 TGGTCTCGATCTCCTGA 17


RESULT 2506
ADB04278
ID   ADB04278 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04278;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5264.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5264; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        610 TTAATTTTTTGAGACAG 626
              ||  |||||||||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTGAGACAG 17


RESULT 2507
ADB04449
ID   ADB04449 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB04449;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5435.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW   zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW   chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW   developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M,  Gu Y,  Nguyen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT   New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT   manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT   MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5435; 103pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC   proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC   encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC   MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC   15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC   or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC   associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC   MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC   acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC   caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC   acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC   alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC   useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC   proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC   vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        780 TTAGTAGAGATGGGGTT 796
              |||||||||| |||| |
Db          1 TTAGTAGAGACGGGGGT 17
```

RESULT 2508
ADB04480
ID ADB04480 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB04480;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5466.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5466; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 207 CAGGCTGGTCTCGAACT 223
|||| ||||||||| ||
Db 1 CAGGATGGTCTCGATCT 17

RESULT 2509
ACC45610/c
ID ACC45610 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC45610;
XX
DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HBM STS marker forward primer #95.
XX
KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200292764-A2.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX
PI Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX
PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 994 CCGGGCTCAAGCGATTC 1010
| ||| ||||||||||
Db 17 CTGGGTTCAAGCGATTC 1

RESULT 2510
ACC45885
ID ACC45885 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC45885;

XX
DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HBM STS marker reverse primer #232.
XX
KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200292764-A2.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX
PI Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX
PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 57; 603pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 996 GGGCTCAAGCGATTCTC 1012
| |||||||| ||||||
Db 1 GCGCTCAAGCAATTCTC 17

RESULT 2511
ABZ60820/c
ID ABZ60820 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ60820;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #932.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200297114-A2.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 58; Page 102; 185pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 12 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 160 TAATTTTGTATTTTTTT 176
|||||| || |||||||
Db 17 TAATTTAGTCTTTTTTT 1

RESULT 2512
ABZ60569
ID ABZ60569 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ60569;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #681.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

```
XX
PN   WO200297114-A2.
XX
PD   05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR   06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR   10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
PT   Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT   treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT   HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS   Claim 58; Page 98; 185pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC   acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC   expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC   human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC   acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC   rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC   HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC   also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC   bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC   shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC   ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC   ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   76.5%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    2;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        651 GGAGTGCAGTGGCGCAA 667
              ||| :||||:||||| |
Db          1 GGAAUGCAGUGGCGCCA 17


RESULT 2513
ACC65127
ID   ACC65127 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC65127;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour supression, SEQ ID 2374.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
PN   WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 308; 738pp; French.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC   ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC   reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC   quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC   gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC   recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC   of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||||||||  ||| ||
Db          1 GATCTGCCTGTCTCTGC 17


RESULT 2514
ACC68489/c
ID   ACC68489 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC68489;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour supression, SEQ ID 5736.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
PN   WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 701; 738pp; French.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC   ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC   reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
```

```
CC   useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC   quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC   gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC   recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC   of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        614 TTTTTTGAGACAGAGTC 630
              ||||||||||||||  ||
Db         17 TTTTTTGAGACAGGATC 1


RESULT 2515
ACC65583
ID   ACC65583 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC65583;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour supression, SEQ ID 2830.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
PN   WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 361; 738pp; French.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC   ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC   reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC   quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC   gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC   recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC   of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||||||| |||| ||
Db          1 GATCTGCCTCCCTCTGC 17


RESULT 2516
ACC66564
ID   ACC66564 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC66564;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour supression, SEQ ID 3811.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
PN   WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 476; 738pp; French.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC   ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC   reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC   quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC   gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC   recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC   of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||  |||||||||  ||
Db          1 GATCGGCCTGCCTCTGC 17


RESULT 2517
ACC64076
ID   ACC64076 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC64076;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour supression, SEQ ID 1323.
```

```
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
PN   WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 185; 738pp; French.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC   ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC   reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC   quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC   gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC   recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC   of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||||||||| ||| ||
Db          1 GATCTGCCTGGCTCTGC 17


RESULT 2518
ACC64870
ID   ACC64870 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC64870;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour supression, SEQ ID 2117.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
PN   WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 278; 738pp; French.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC   ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC   reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC   quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC   gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC   recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC   of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||| |||||||| ||
Db          1 GATCTCCCTGCCTCTGC 17


RESULT 2519
ACA90066
ID   ACA90066 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACA90066;
XX
DT   10-JUL-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Cardiovascular disease differential gene expression related primer #113.
XX
KW   Cardiovascular disease; arteriosclerosis; ischaemia; angina pectoris;
KW   myocardial infarction; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antianginal;
KW   gene therapy; differential gene expression; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003031650-A2.
XX
PD   17-APR-2003.
XX
PF   02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-EP011034.
XX
PR   08-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00024145.
XX
PA   (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX
PI   Munnes M,  Gehrmann M,  Wick M,  Schmitz G;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-403108/38.
XX
PT   Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing a cardiovascular disease, e.g.
PT   angina, ischemia, myocardial infarction or arteriosclerosis by detection
PT   of a polynucleotide in a biological sample comprises detecting a
PT   hybridization complex.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 106; 454pp; English.
XX
```

```
CC   The invention describes a method of predicting, diagnosing or prognosing
CC   a cardiovascular disease by detection of a polynucleotide in a biological
CC   sample comprises hybridising at least one of the polynucleotide to a
CC   nucleic acid material of a biological sample, thus forming a
CC   hybridisation complex, and detecting the hybridisation complex. The
CC   polynucleotides, polypeptides, antisense molecule, antibody and reagent
CC   are useful for preparing compositions for preventing, predicting or
CC   diagnosing, or a medicament for treating a cardiovascular disease, e.g.
CC   arteriosclerosis, ischaemia, angina pectoris, or myocardial infarction.
CC   This sequence represents a primer used to identify genes differentially
CC   regulated in individuals with cardiovascular disease
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        283 ACCATGCCCGGCTCTGC 299
              ||| ||||| |||||||
Db          1 ACCCTGCCCTGCTCTGC 17


RESULT 2520
AAD56441
ID   AAD56441 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAD56441;
XX
DT   07-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense oligo #2, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW   Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW   antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    9. .10
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "Bases 9 and 10 are linked by a butanediol linker
FT                   which is represented as B in page 49 and X in page 59,
FT                   Fig 9 and 10 of the specification"
XX
PN   WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD   08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR   29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX
PA   (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI   Damha MJ,  Viazovkina E,  Mangos MM,  Parniak MA,  Min K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
PT   Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT   decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT   target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 90; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC   comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC   the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC   reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC   They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC   specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC   mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC   RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC   to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC   particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC   sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC   H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC   of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTTT 444
              |||| |||| |||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 17


RESULT 2521
AAD56448
ID   AAD56448 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAD56448;
XX
DT   07-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   2'F-ANA antisense oligo #3, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW   Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW   antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .17
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT   misc_feature    9. .10
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /note= "Bases 9 and 10 are linked by a butanediol linker
FT                   which is represented as B in page 49 and Fig 5 and as X
FT                   in page 52, 55 and Fig 6 of the specification"
XX
PN   WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD   08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR   29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX
PA   (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI   Damha MJ,  Viazovkina E,  Mangos MM,  Parniak MA,  Min K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
PT   Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT   decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT   target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
PS   Example 2; Fig 5; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC   comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC   the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC   reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC   They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC   specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC   mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC   RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC   to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC   particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
```

```
CC   sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC   H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC   of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTTT 444
              |||| |||| |||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 17


RESULT 2522
AAD56449
ID   AAD56449 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAD56449;
XX
DT   07-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   2'F-ANA antisense oligo #4, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW   Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW   antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .17
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT   misc_feature    12. .13
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /note= "Bases 12 and 13 are linked by a butanediol linker
FT                   which is represented as B in page 49 and Fig 5 and as X
FT                   in page 55 and Fig 6 of the specification"
XX
PN   WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD   08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR   29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX
PA   (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI   Damha MJ,  Viazovkina E,  Mangos MM,  Parniak MA,  Min K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
PT   Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT   decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT   target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
PS   Example 2; Fig 5; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC   comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC   the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC   reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC   They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC   specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC   mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC   RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC   to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC   particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC   sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC   H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC   of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTTT 444
              |||| |||| |||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 17


RESULT 2523
AAD56447
ID   AAD56447 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAD56447;
XX
DT   07-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   2'F-ANA antisense oligo #2, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW   Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW   antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .17
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT   misc_feature    4. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /note= "Bases 4 and 5 are linked by a butanediol linker
FT                   which is represented as B in page 49 and Fig 5 and as X
FT                   in page 55 and Fig 6 of the specification"
XX
PN   WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD   08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR   29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX
PA   (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI   Damha MJ,  Viazovkina E,  Mangos MM,  Parniak MA,  Min K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
PT   Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT   decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT   target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
PS   Example 2; Fig 5; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC   comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC   the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC   reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC   They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC   specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC   mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC   RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC   to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC   particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC   sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC   H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC   of the invention
XX
```

```
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTTT 444
              |||| |||| |||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 17


RESULT 2524
AAD56450
ID   AAD56450 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAD56450;
XX
DT   07-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   2'F-ANA antisense oligo #5, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
XX
KW   Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
KW   antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .17
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT   misc_feature     9. .10
FT                    /*tag=  b
FT                    /note= "Bases 9 and 10 are linked by a secouridine linker
FT                    which is represented as S in page 49 and X in page 57 and
FT                    Fig 1, 2, 7 and 8 of the specification"
XX
PN   WO2003037909-A1.
XX
PD   08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
XX
PR   29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
XX
PA   (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI   Damha MJ,  Viazovkina E,  Mangos MM,  Parniak MA,  Min K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-421516/39.
XX
PT   Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
PT   decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
PT   target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
XX
PS   Example 2; Fig 7; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
CC   comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
CC   the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
CC   reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
CC   They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
CC   specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
CC   mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
CC   RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
CC   to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
CC   particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
CC   sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
CC   H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
CC   of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTTT 444
              |||| |||| |||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 17


RESULT 2525
ADA50284/c
ID   ADA50284 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADA50284;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PCR primer 83074 related to abacavir hypersensitivity.
XX
KW   hypersensitivity reaction; abacavir; 57.1 ancestral haplotype;
KW   Major Histocompatibility Complex; MHC; human leukocyte antigen; HLA;
KW   HLA-B*5701; C4A6; HLA-DR7; HLA-DQ3; Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV;
KW   immune system; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW   peripheral nervous system; antiviral compound; HIV replication inhibitor;
KW   antiviral; nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NRTI;
KW   antiretroviral drug; abacavir; human; sequencing primer; primer; PCR; ss;
KW   83074.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003068985-A1.
XX
PD   21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   12-FEB-2003; 2003WO-AU000183.
XX
PR   12-FEB-2002; 2002AU-00000464.
XX
PA   (EPIP-) EPIPOP PTY LTD.
XX
PI   Mallal S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-697530/66.
XX
PT   Method for the identification of subjects hypersensitive to abacavir,
PT   useful for excluding patients from treatment, comprises detecting the
PT   presence of the 57.1 ancestral haplotype.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 21; 43pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a method for determining whether a patient will
CC   show a hypersensitivity, or similar, reaction to abacavir by typing the
CC   patient for presence of the 57.1 ancestral haplotype of the Major
CC   Histocompatibility Complex (MHC). The ancestral haplotype is defined by
CC   presence of the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) subtypes HLA-B*5701, C4A6,
CC   HLA-DR7 and HLA-DQ3. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the
CC   aetiological agent of a complex disease that includes progressive
CC   destruction of the immune system (acquired immune deficiency syndrome,
CC   AIDS) and degeneration of the peripheral nervous system. It is known that
CC   some antiviral compounds which act as inhibitors of HIV replication are
CC   effective agents in the treatment of AIDS. Treatment with an antiviral to
CC   a person with hypersensitivity may lead to a range of ailments and
CC   occasionally death. Patients who have the 57.1 ancestral haplotype are at
CC   a high risk of developing a hypersensitive reaction to abacavir, a
CC   nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) antiretroviral drug
CC   often used to treat HIV and AIDS. The identification method of the
CC   invention may be useful for identifying patients who need to be excluded
CC   from treatment with abacavir. The present sequence is that of a human
CC   sequencing and PCR amplification primer which was used for identifying
CC   the presence or absence of the 57.1 ancestral haplotype of the MHC of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        739 ACTACAGGCGCCCACCA 755
              | ||||||||| |||||
Db         17 ATTACAGGCGCACACCA 1


RESULT 2526
ADB98583
ID   ADB98583 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB98583;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Sequence tagged site #464 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
XX
KW   Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
KW   bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200292000-A2.
XX
PD   21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF   13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
XX
PR   11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR   17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR   01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR   04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA   (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA   (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX
PI   Allen K,  Anisowicz A,  Graham JR,  Morales A,  Yaworsky PJ,  Liu W;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT   diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT   composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT   suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 64; 629pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC   LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC   cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC   level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC   phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC   bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC   osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
CC   marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
CC   region.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        996 GGGCTCAAGCGATTCTC 1012
              | ||||||||| ||||||
Db          1 GCGCTCAAGCAATTCTC 17


RESULT 2527
ADB98308/c
ID   ADB98308 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB98308;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Sequence tagged site #189 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
XX
KW   Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
KW   bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200292000-A2.
XX
PD   21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF   13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
XX
PR   11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR   17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR   01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR   04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA   (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA   (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX
PI   Allen K,  Anisowicz A,  Graham JR,  Morales A,  Yaworsky PJ,  Liu W;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT   diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT   composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT   suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 62; 629pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC   LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC   cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC   level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC   phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC   bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC   osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
CC   marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
CC   region.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        994 CCGGGCTCAAGCGATTC 1010
              | ||| ||||||||||||
Db         17 CTGGGTTCAAGCGATTC 1


RESULT 2528
ADB39800/c
ID   ADB39800 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB39800;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #123.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
```

KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 46; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
|| ||| |||||||||||
Db 17 CCTGACTTCAGATGATC 1

RESULT 2529
ADB40686/c
ID ADB40686 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB40686;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1009.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 150; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
||||||| |||| |||
Db 17 AGTGCAGTTGCGCGATC 1

RESULT 2530
ADB41889/c
ID ADB41889 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB41889;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2212.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX

```
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 290; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        511 CTTCAACTCCTGAGATC 527
              ||| ||||||||| ||||
Db         17 CTTGAACTCCTGGGATC 1


RESULT 2531
ADB41999
ID   ADB41999 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB41999;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2322.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 303; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||| ||||||| |||
Db          1 GATCTCCCTGCCTGGGC 17


RESULT 2532
ADB42848
ID   ADB42848 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB42848;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3171.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
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PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 402; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
||||||||||| ||| ||
Db 1 GATCTGCCTGTCTCAGC 17

RESULT 2533
ADB42904/c
ID ADB42904 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB42904;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3227.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 409; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
||||||| || ||||||
Db 17 AGTGCAGCGGCGTGATC 1

RESULT 2534
ADB39762/c
ID ADB39762 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB39762;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #85.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX

PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 42; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 802 TGTTCGCCAGGTTGATC 818
||||| | ||||||||||
Db 17 TGTTCCCAAGGTTGATC 1

RESULT 2535
ADB41881
ID ADB41881 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB41881;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2204.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 289; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1006 GATTCTCCTGTCTCAGC 1022
||| | ||||||||||
Db 1 GATCCACCTGTCTCAGC 17

RESULT 2536
ADB42307/c
ID ADB42307 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB42307;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2630.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 339; 771pp; French.
XX

```
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | ||||||||| ||||||
Db         17 AATGCAGTGGCGTGATC 1


RESULT 2537
ADB42587/c
ID   ADB42587 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB42587;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2910.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 372; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | ||||||||| ||||
Db         17 AATGCAGTGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2538
ADB40636/c
ID   ADB40636 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB40636;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #959.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 144; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
```

```
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || |||| |||||||||
Db         17 CCTGACCACAGATGATC 1


RESULT 2539
ADB42220
ID   ADB42220 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB42220;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2543.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 329; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||| || ||||||||
Db          1 GATCTTCCAGCCTCGGC 17


RESULT 2540
ADB42668/c
ID   ADB42668 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB42668;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2991.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 381; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
```

CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
|||| ||||| ||||||
Db 17 AGTGGAGTGGCGTGATC 1

RESULT 2541
ADB42732/c
ID ADB42732 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB42732;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3055.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 389; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 206 TCAGGCTGGTCTCGAAC 222
||||||||||| || |
Db 17 TCAGGCTGGTCTTGATC 1

RESULT 2542
ADB41555/c
ID ADB41555 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB41555;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1878.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 251; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,

```
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        808 CCAGGTTGATCTTGATC 824
              ||||| || ||||||||
Db         17 CCAGGATGGTCTTGATC 1


RESULT 2543
ADB41871/c
ID   ADB41871 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB41871;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2194.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 288; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||||| || ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTGTTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2544
ADB42115
ID   ADB42115 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB42115;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2438.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 317; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
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```
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        492 GATCACAGCTCACTGCA 508
              |||| || |||||||||
Db          1 GATCTCATCTCACTGCA 17
```

RESULT 2545
ADB43876/c
ID  ADB43876 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC  ADB43876;
XX
DT  18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT  04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE  Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4199.
XX
KW  cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW  primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW  virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW  diagnosis.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD  15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF  17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR  17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA  (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI  Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR  WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT  New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT  useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT  polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS  Disclosure; Page 522; 771pp; French.
XX
CC  The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC  fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC  sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC  nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC  the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC  nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC  identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC  sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC  suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC  recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC  experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC  cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC  (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC  of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC  or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC  Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC  and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC  also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC  potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC  expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ  Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              ||| ||||||| |||||
Db         17 CCCAACCTCAGGTGATC 1
```

RESULT 2546
ADB41239/c
ID  ADB41239 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC  ADB41239;
XX
DT  18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT  04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE  Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1562.
XX
KW  cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW  primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW  virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW  diagnosis.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD  15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF  17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR  17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA  (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI  Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR  WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT  New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT  useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT  polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS  Disclosure; Page 214; 771pp; French.
XX
CC  The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC  fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC  sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC  nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC  the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC  nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC  identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC  sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC  suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC  recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC  experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC  cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC  (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC  of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC  or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC  Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC  and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC  also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC  potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC  expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ  Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || | |||||||||||||
Db         17 CCTGGCCTCAGATGATC 1
```

```
RESULT 2547
ADB40006/c
ID   ADB40006 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB40006;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #329.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 70; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||||||| ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTGGTACGATC 1


RESULT 2548
ADB40041/c
ID   ADB40041 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB40041;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #364.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 74; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        824 CTCTGGACCTTGTGATC 840
              |||  ||||||||||||
Db         17 CTCGTGACCTTGTGATC 1


RESULT 2549
ADB40132
ID   ADB40132 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
```

```
AC   ADB40132;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #455.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 85; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        237 GATCCCTCCGTCTCGGC 253
              ||||||  |||  ||||||
Db          1 GATCCCCCCGCCTCGGC 17


RESULT 2550
ADB42575
ID   ADB42575 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB42575;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2898.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 370; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||||| ||||  |||
Db          1 GATCTGCCCGCCTTGGC 17


RESULT 2551
ADB42349/c
ID   ADB42349 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB42349;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2672.
```

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XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 344; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | |||||||||  |||||
Db         17 ACTGCAGTGGTATGATC 1


RESULT 2552
ADB41338/c
ID   ADB41338 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB41338;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1661.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 226; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1118 GTCTCAAACTCCTGACC 1134
              ||||| |||||||||| |
Db         17 GTCTCTAACTCCTGATC 1


RESULT 2553
ADB41765
ID   ADB41765 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB41765;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2088.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 276; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||||| |||||| |
Db          1 GATCTGCCCGCCTCGCC 17
```

RESULT 2554
ADB43807/c
ID ADB43807 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB43807;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4130.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 514; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||| ||||||||| ||||
Db         17 AGTTCAGTGGTGAGATC 1
```

RESULT 2555
ADB40879/c
ID ADB40879 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB40879;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1202.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX

```
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 172; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              || |||||||||  ||||
Db         17 AGGGCAGTGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2556
ADB41273/c
ID   ADB41273 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB41273;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1596.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 218; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        511 CTTCAACTCCTGAGATC 527
              || |||||||||  ||||
Db         17 CTCCAACTCCTGGGATC 1


RESULT 2557
ADB43997
ID   ADB43997 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB43997;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4320.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
```

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 537; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 492 GATCACAGCTCACTGCA 508
|||| |||||||| |||
Db 1 GATCTCAGCTCACCGCA 17

RESULT 2558
ADB40673/c
ID ADB40673 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB40673;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #996.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 148; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
|||||| ||||| ||||
Db 17 AGTGCACTGGTGCGATC 1

RESULT 2559
ADB43325/c
ID ADB43325 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB43325;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3648.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related

PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 458; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 868 GGATTACAGGCGTGAGC 884
||||||||||| ||| |
Db 17 GGATTACAGGCATGATC 1

RESULT 2560
ADB44153/c
ID ADB44153 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB44153;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4476.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 555; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
||||||| |||| ||||
Db 17 AGTGCAGCGGTGCGATC 1

RESULT 2561
ADB40382/c
ID ADB40382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB40382;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #705.
XX
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 114; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the

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CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||||| || ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTGTTGAGATC 1


RESULT 2562
ADB41878/c
ID   ADB41878 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB41878;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2201.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 289; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              |||||| ||||| ||||
Db         17 AGTGCATTGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2563
ADB41780
ID   ADB41780 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB41780;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2103.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 277; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
```

CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
||||||||||||| ||
Db 1 GATCTGCCTGCCTTAGC 17

RESULT 2564
ADB42420
ID ADB42420 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB42420;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2743.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 352; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
||||| |||||||| ||
Db 1 GATCTACCTGCCTCAGC 17

RESULT 2565
ADB41181/c
ID ADB41181 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB41181;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1504.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 207; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can

```
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||| | |||||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGGGCTGTGATC 1


RESULT 2566
ADB43345/c
ID   ADB43345 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB43345;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3668.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 460; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        685 CTCTGCCTCCCGGGTTC 701
              ||||||||| ||| ||
Db         17 CTCTGCCTCCTGGGATC 1


RESULT 2567
ADB43838/c
ID   ADB43838 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB43838;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (revised)
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4161.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 518; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

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  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
              ||||||||  ||||  |||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTAGCGCGATC 1


RESULT 2568
ADB44927/c
ID   ADB44927 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB44927;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5250.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 645; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||||||  |||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTGGCCTGATC 1


RESULT 2569
ADB44849/c
ID   ADB44849 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB44849;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5172.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 636; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        200 TGTTGGTCAGGCTGGTC 216
              |||  ||||||||||  ||
Db         17 TGTCGGTCAGGCTGATC 1
```

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RESULT 2570
ADB45873
ID   ADB45873 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45873;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #6196.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 756; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||| |||||||||| |
Db          1 GATCCGCCTGCCTCGCC 17


RESULT 2571
ADB45091
ID   ADB45091 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45091;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5414.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 664; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||||||||| || ||
Db          1 GATCTGCCTGCTTCAGC 17


RESULT 2572
ADB45070/c
ID   ADB45070 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45070;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
```

```
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5393.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 662; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
              ||||||  ||||||  |||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGCGCGATC 1


RESULT 2573
ADB45775/c
ID   ADB45775 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45775;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #6098.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 744; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||  |||||  ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2574
ADB45432
ID   ADB45432 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45432;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5755.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
```

```
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 704; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||||||  |||||  ||
Db          1 GATCTGCCCGCCTCAGC 17


RESULT 2575
ADB44891/c
ID   ADB44891 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB44891;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5214.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 641; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        953 AGTGCAATGGCCAAATC 969
              ||||||||||| | |||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGCAAGATC 1


RESULT 2576
ADB45471/c
ID   ADB45471 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45471;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5794.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
```

```
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 709; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
              ||||||  ||||||  |||
Db         17 AGTGCACTGGCGCGATC 1


RESULT 2577
ADB45688
ID   ADB45688 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45688;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #6011.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 734; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||||||  |||||||
Db          1 GATCTGCCCACCTCGGC 17


RESULT 2578
ADB44480/c
ID   ADB44480 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB44480;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4803.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
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```
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 593; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || |||||||| |||||
Db         17 CCGGACCTCAGGTGATC 1


RESULT 2579
ADB44569/c
ID   ADB44569 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB44569;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4892.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 603; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              |||||||||| | ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTGGCGGGATC 1


RESULT 2580
ADB44573/c
ID   ADB44573 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB44573;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4896.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 604; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
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CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||  ||| ||||||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGCGTGATC 1


RESULT 2581
ADB45020
ID   ADB45020 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45020;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5343.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 656; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        869 GATTACAGGCGTGAGCC 885
              ||| |||||||||||  |
Db          1 GATCACAGGCGTGAGTC 17


RESULT 2582
ADB45575/c
ID   ADB45575 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45575;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5898.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 721; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
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CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||| ||||||| |||||
Db         17 AGTACAGTGGTATGATC 1


RESULT 2583
ADB45717/c
ID   ADB45717 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADB45717;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #6040.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW   primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW   virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW   diagnosis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT   useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT   polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 738; 771pp; French.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC   fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC   sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC   nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC   the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC   nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC   identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC   sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC   suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC   recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC   experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC   cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC   (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC   of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC   or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC   Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC   and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC   also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC   potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC   expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
              ||| ||||||||| |||
Db         17 AGTACAGTGGCGCGATC 1


RESULT 2584
ADE25242/c
ID   ADE25242 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADE25242;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Plant growth associated polynucleotide seq id 217.
XX
KW   plant growth; plant growth trait modulation; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis;
KW   Brassica; Zea; Oryza; Triticum; Hordeum; Lolium; Sorghum; Glycine;
KW   Medicago; Helianthus; Lactuca; Beta; Vitis; Solanum; Lycopersicon;
KW   Capsicum; Gossypium; Hevea; Linum; Prunus; Citrus; Populus; Pinus;
KW   Quercus; ss.
XX
OS   Magnoliophyta.
XX
PN   US2003188343-A1.
XX
PD   02-OCT-2003.
XX
PF   07-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338777.
XX
PR   09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347288P.
XX
PA   (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI   Bowen BA,  Haudenschild CD,  Buckler ES;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-803305/75.
XX
PT   New isolated or recombinant polypeptide for use in modulating a plant
PT   growth trait in a flowering plant e.g. in Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, or
PT   Oryza.
XX
PS   Example 2; SEQ ID NO 217; 81pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes an isolated or recombinant polypeptide (I)
CC   comprising a sequence: (a) comprising 1 of 30 sequences (S1), as given in
CC   the specification, or a conservative variant; (b) encoded by 1 of 30
CC   sequences (S2), as given in the specification, or a conservative variant;
CC   (c) encoded by a sequence that hybridises under stringent conditions to
CC   S2; and (d) encoded by a sequence 70 % identical to S2. The expression or
CC   activity of (I) is modulated to modulate a plant growth trait in a
CC   flowering plant, of the family Brassicaceae, preferably in a plant that
CC   is Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, Oryza, Triticum, Hordeum, Lolium, Sorghum,
CC   Glycine, Medicago, Helianthus, Lactuca, Beta, Vitis, Solanum,
CC   Lycopersicon, Capsicum, Gossypium, Hevea, Linum, Prunus, Citrus, Populus,
CC   Pinus, or Quercus. A new method is used to detect genes for a plant
CC   growth trait. This sequence represents a polynucleotide isolated from the
CC   plant growth associated genes of the invention that can be used a a
CC   primer, probe or genetic marker.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
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  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        802 TGTTCGCCAGGTTGATC 818
              ||||||| || ||||||
Db         17 TGTTCGCTAGATTGATC 1


RESULT 2585
ADE14007
ID   ADE14007 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADE14007;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #116.
XX
KW   Human; optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW   SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
KW   glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003190617-A1.
XX
PD   09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF   06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX
PR   06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX
PA   (SIEE/) SI E.
PA   (RAYM/) RAYMOND V.
PA   (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.
XX
PI   Raymond V,  Morissette J,  Si E;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-864168/80.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences of the optineurin gene are useful to detect
PT   polymorphisms particularly single nucleotide polymorphisms in the
PT   optineurin promoter to diagnose, prognose and treat glaucoma and related
PT   disorders.
XX
PS   Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 118; 159pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (N1) comprising at
CC   least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
CC   promoter appearing as ADE13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
CC   operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
CC   detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
CC   promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
CC   heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
CC   obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
CC   in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
CC   phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
CC   DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
CC   in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
CC   susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
CC   disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity
CC   or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing
CC   amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
CC   nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
CC   promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
CC   obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
CC   capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and
CC   detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
CC   prognose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
CC   present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
CC   putative regulatory region.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        670 TTGGCTCACTGCAACCT 686
              ||||||||  |||||||
Db          1 TTGGCTCAGCGCAACCT 17


RESULT 2586
ADE30629/c
ID   ADE30629 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADE30629;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 16.
XX
KW   expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;
KW   antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;
KW   obesity; athersclerosis; diabetes mellitus;
KW   coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;
KW   differntial expression.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003180764-A1.
XX
PD   25-SEP-2003.
XX
PF   08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.
XX
PR   09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.
XX
PA   (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI   Shang J,  Bowen B;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-830986/77.
XX
PT   Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
PT   adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
PT   obesity, athersclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
PT   disease.
XX
PS   Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 16; 59pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression
CC   vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has
CC   anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.
CC   The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with
CC   elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly
CC   obesity, athersclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart
CC   disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially
CC   expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | || ||||||||||||
Db         17 ACTGGAGTGGTGTGATC 1


RESULT 2587
ADE30636/c
```

ID ADE30636 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADE30636;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 23.
XX
KW expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;
KW antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;
KW obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;
KW coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;
KW differntial expression.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003180764-A1.
XX
PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.
XX
PR 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.
XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Shang J, Bowen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-830986/77.
XX
PT Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
PT adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
PT obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
PT disease.
XX
PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 23; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression
CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has
CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.
CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with
CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly
CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart
CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially
CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
||| |||||| ||||||
Db 17 AGTTCAGTGGCGTGATC 1

RESULT 2588
ADE30688/c
ID ADE30688 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADE30688;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 75.
XX
KW expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;
KW antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;
KW obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;
KW coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;
KW differntial expression.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003180764-A1.
XX
PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.
XX
PR 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.
XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Shang J, Bowen B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-830986/77.
XX
PT Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
PT adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
PT obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
PT disease.
XX
PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 75; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression
CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has
CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.
CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with
CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly
CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart
CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially
CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
|||||| ||||| ||||
Db 17 AGTGCAATGGTGGGATC 1

RESULT 2589
ADI48550/c
ID ADI48550 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI48550;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID1053.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.

```
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1053; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || ||||||| ||||||
Db         17 CCTGACCTCAAATGATC 1


RESULT 2590
ADI51546/c
ID   ADI51546 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI51546;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4049.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4049; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||| |||||||| ||||
Db         17 AGTACAGTGGTGAGATC 1


RESULT 2591
ADI52377/c
ID   ADI52377 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI52377;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4880.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4880; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
```

```
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        614 TTTTTTGAGACAGAGTC 630
              ||||||||||||| ||
Db         17 TTTTTTGAGACAGGATC 1


RESULT 2592
ADI51185/c
ID   ADI51185 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI51185;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3688.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3688; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || |||||||| |||||
Db         17 CCGGACCTCAGGTGATC 1


RESULT 2593
ADI52079
ID   ADI52079 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI52079;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4582.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4582; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||||||  ||||||||
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```
Db          1 GATCTGCTCGCCTCGGC 17


RESULT 2594
ADI52888/c
ID   ADI52888 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI52888;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID5391.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5391; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              |||||| ||||| ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2595
ADI52429/c
ID   ADI52429 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI52429;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4932.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4932; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | |||||||||| ||||
Db         17 ATTGCAGTGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2596
ADI52776/c
ID   ADI52776 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI52776;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID5279.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
```

KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5279; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              |||||| ||| ||||||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGCGTGATC 1
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RESULT 2597
ADI51234
ID ADI51234 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI51234;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3737.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3737; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        204 GGTCAGGCTGGTCTCGA 220
              | ||||||||||| ||
Db          1 GATCAGGCTGGTCTTGA 17
```

RESULT 2598
ADI48839/c
ID ADI48839 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI48839;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID1342.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1342; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
||| ||||||| |||||
Db 17 AGTACAGTGGTATGATC 1

RESULT 2599
ADI50971/c
ID ADI50971 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI50971;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3474.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3474; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
|||| |||||| |||||
Db 17 CCCGCCCTCAGGTGATC 1

RESULT 2600
ADI51323/c
ID ADI51323 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI51323;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3826.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3826; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant

```
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              |||| ||||||| ||||
Db         17 AGTGTAGTGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2601
ADI52101/c
ID   ADI52101 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI52101;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4604.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4604; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
              |||| ||||||| |||
Db         17 AGTGGAGTGGCGCGATC 1


RESULT 2602
ADI49325/c
ID   ADI49325 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI49325;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID1828.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1828; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
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                    ||||||| || ||||||
Db          17 AGTGCAGGGGCGTGATC 1


RESULT 2603
ADI49868/c
ID   ADI49868 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI49868;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID2371.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2371; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
              || |||||||||| |||
Db         17 AGCGCAGTGGCGCGATC 1


RESULT 2604
ADI48528
ID   ADI48528 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI48528;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID1031.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1031; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||||| ||||| ||
Db          1 GATCTGCCCGCCTCAGC 17


RESULT 2605
ADI50607
ID   ADI50607 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI50607;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3110.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
```

KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3110; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        869 GATTACAGGCGTGAGCC 885
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Db          1 GATCACAGGCCTGAGCC 17
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RESULT 2606
ADI48410/c
ID ADI48410 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI48410;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID913.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 913; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||||||  |||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTGGCATGATC 1
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RESULT 2607
ADI50528/c
ID ADI50528 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI50528;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3031.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

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XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3031; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | |||||||||| ||||
Db         17 AATGCAGTGGTGGGATC 1


RESULT 2608
ADI51596
ID   ADI51596 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI51596;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4099.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4099; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||||||||||  | |||
Db          1 GATCTGCCTGCGTTGGC 17


RESULT 2609
ADI47945/c
ID   ADI47945 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI47945;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID448.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 448; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
```

CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
|||| ||||||| ||||
Db 17 AGTGGAGTGGTGCGATC 1

RESULT 2610
ADI51031/c
ID ADI51031 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI51031;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3534.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3534; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
|||| |||||||| |||
Db 17 AGTGTAGTGGCGCGATC 1

RESULT 2611
ADI51650
ID ADI51650 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI51650;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4153.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4153; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1006 GATTCTCCTGTCTCAGC 1022
              ||| | ||||||||||||
Db          1 GATCCACCTGTCTCAGC 17


RESULT 2612
ADI52224/c
ID   ADI52224 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI52224;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4727.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4727; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
             |||| |||||| |||||
Db        17 CCCGGCCTCAGGTGATC 1


RESULT 2613
ADI52687/c
ID   ADI52687 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI52687;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID5190.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5190; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
             |||||| |||||| |||
Db        17 AGTGCACTGGCGCGATC 1


RESULT 2614
ADI48989/c
ID   ADI48989 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI48989;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID1492.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
```

KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1492; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 17 AGTGCAGCGGCGCGATC 1

RESULT 2615
ADI50397
ID ADI50397 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI50397;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID2900.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2900; 30pp; French.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
||||||| ||||| ||
Db 1 GATCTGCCCGCCTCTGC 17

RESULT 2616
ADI50699/c
ID ADI50699 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI50699;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3202.
XX
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX

```
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3202; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | |||| ||||||||||
Db         17 ACTGCAATGGTGTGATC 1


RESULT 2617
ADI51116/c
ID   ADI51116 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI51116;
XX
DT   15-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID3619.
XX
KW   tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;
KW   primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
KW   cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003025177-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI   Telerman A,  Amson R,  Tuijnder M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313354/30.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT   with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT   and transfected cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3619; 30pp; French.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
CC   in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
CC   and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
CC   development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,
CC   nootropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
CC   probes and primers for detecting, indentifying, quantifying and/or
CC   amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
CC   vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
CC   polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
CC   pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC   are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC   specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
CC   present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              |||||| |||||  ||||
Db         17 AGTGCATTGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2618
ACC52878
ID   ACC52878 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC52878;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #1645.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 420; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
```

```
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||| ||| ||||||||
Db          1 GATCCGCCCGCCTCGGC 17


RESULT 2619
ACC51763/c
ID   ACC51763 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC51763;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #530.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 162; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        200 TGTTGGTCAGGCTGGTC 216
              ||| ||||||||||| ||
Db         17 TGTCGGTCAGGCTGATC 1


RESULT 2620
ACC52882
ID   ACC52882 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC52882;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #1649.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 421; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||| |||||| |||||
Db          1 GATCCGCCTGCTTCGGC 17


RESULT 2621
ACC53358/c
ID   ACC53358 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC53358;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #2125.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
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PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 531; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
              ||||| ||||||| |||
Db         17 AGTGCGGTGGCGCGATC 1


RESULT 2622
ACC51498/c
ID   ACC51498 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC51498;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #265.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 101; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | |||| ||||||||||
Db         17 AATGCAATGGTGTGATC 1


RESULT 2623
ACC51565/c
ID   ACC51565 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC51565;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #332.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 117; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
              || |||||||| |||||
Db         17 CCTGACCTCAGGTGATC 1


RESULT 2624
ACC52615/c
ID   ACC52615 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC52615;
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XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #1382.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 359; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||||| ||| ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTAGTGGGATC 1


RESULT 2625
ACC51477/c
ID   ACC51477 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC51477;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #244.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 96; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||| ||||| |||||||
Db         17 AGTACAGTGTTGTGATC 1


RESULT 2626
ACC51579/c
ID   ACC51579 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC51579;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #346.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 120; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
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CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||  ||| ||||||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGCGTGATC 1


RESULT 2627
ACC52221/c
ID   ACC52221 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC52221;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #988.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 268; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        660 TGGCGCAATCTTGGCTC 676
              | ||||||||||||  ||
Db         17 TAGCGCAATCTTGGATC 1


RESULT 2628
ACC53369/c
ID   ACC53369 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC53369;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #2136.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 533; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        354 CCTGAGCTCAAGCAGTC 370
              |||||||||||||  ||
Db         17 CCTGAGCTCAAGCGATC 1


RESULT 2629
ACC53326/c
ID   ACC53326 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC53326;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #2093.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
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PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 523; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||  |||||  ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2630
ACC53360/c
ID   ACC53360 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC53360;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #2127.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 531; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        653 AGTGCAGTGGCGCAATC 669
              ||||||  ||||||  |||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGCGCGATC 1


RESULT 2631
ACC51894/c
ID   ACC51894 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC51894;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #661.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 193; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||  ||||  |||||
Db         17 AGTGCAATGGTATGATC 1


RESULT 2632
ACC54040
ID   ACC54040 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
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XX
AC   ACC54040;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #2807.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 688; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              ||||||| ||||||||
Db          1 GATCTGCTCGCCTCGGC 17


RESULT 2633
ACC52644/c
ID   ACC52644 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC52644;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #1411.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 366; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        550 CCCAAGTAGCTGGGACC 566
              ||| |||||||||||  |
Db         17 CCCCAGTAGCTGGGATC 1


RESULT 2634
ACC52766/c
ID   ACC52766 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC52766;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #1533.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 394; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
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```
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              ||||||||||  | ||||
Db         17 AGTGCAGTGGCGGGATC 1


RESULT 2635
ACC54019
ID   ACC54019 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC54019;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #2786.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 683; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        837 GATCTGCCTGCCTCGGC 853
              |||||||||||| | |
Db          1 GATCTGCCTGCCTTGCC 17


RESULT 2636
ACC51516/c
ID   ACC51516 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC51516;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #283.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 105; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | |||||||  |||||||
Db         17 ACTGCAGTGATGTGATC 1


RESULT 2637
ACC53325/c
ID   ACC53325 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ACC53325;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human tumour suppressor sequence #2092.
XX
KW   ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW   tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW   cellular degeneration.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
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```
PF   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR   20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI   Tuijnder M,  Telerman A,  Amson R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT   apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT   disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 523; 798pp; French.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC   with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC   invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC   identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC   polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC   invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC   characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 AGTGCAGTGGTGTGATC 495
              | ||||||||||| ||||
Db         17 AATGCAGTGGTGCGATC 1


RESULT 2638
ADL47195/c
ID   ADL47195 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL47195;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human NOGO receptor zinzyme substrate sequence #182.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis;
KW   NOGO receptor zinzyme; substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 9; SEQ ID NO 728; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human NOGO
CC   receptor zinzyme substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        339 TGCCCAAGCTGGTCTCC 355
              |||| |||||||||| |
Db         17 TGCCGAAGCTGGTCTTC 1


RESULT 2639
ADL49948
ID   ADL49948 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49948;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1062.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3481; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   58.8%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   10;  Conservative    5;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        792 GGGTTCACCATGTTCGC 808
              || ::|||||:|:: ||
Db          1 GGUUUCACCAUGUUGGC 17


RESULT 2640
ADL49949
ID   ADL49949 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49949;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1063.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3482; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   52.9%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    9;  Conservative    6;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        191 GTTTCTCCATGTTGGTC 207
              |:::| |||:|::|| |
Db          1 GUUUCACCAUGUUGGCC 17


RESULT 2641
ADL50742
ID   ADL50742 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50742;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1856.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4275; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        868 GGATTACAGGCGTGAGC 884
              |||::||||||  :|  ||
Db          1 GGAUUACAGGCAUGUGC 17


RESULT 2642
ADL49358
ID   ADL49358 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49358;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #472.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2891; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   17.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    3;  Conservative   12;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        765 AATTTTTTTGTATTTT 781
              ||:::::  :|:::::
Db          1 AAUUUUUUACUAUUUU 17


RESULT 2643
ADL49905
ID   ADL49905 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49905;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1019.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3438; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   52.9%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    9;  Conservative    6;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        930 TCTCACTCTGTTACCCA 946
              :|:| |:|:|:: ||||
Db          1 UCUCGCUCUGUUGCCCA 17


RESULT 2644
ADL50737
ID   ADL50737 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50737;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1851.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4270; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   64.7%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   11;  Conservative    4;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        689 GCCTCCCGGGTTCAAGT 705
              |||:|  |||::||||:
Db          1 GCCUCUUGGGUUCAAGU 17


RESULT 2645
ADL49936
ID   ADL49936 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49936;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1050.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3469; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        871 TTACAGGCGTGAGCCAC 887
              ::|||||| :| |||||
Db          1 UUACAGGCAUGUGCCAC 17


RESULT 2646
ADL49964
ID   ADL49964 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49964;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1078.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3497; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        367 AGTCCACCTGCCTCAGC 383
              | :|||||:|||:| ||
Db          1 AAUCCACCUGCCUCGGC 17


RESULT 2647
ADL50729
ID   ADL50729 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50729;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1843.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4262; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   52.9%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    9;  Conservative    6;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        614 TTTTTTGAGACAGAGTC 630
              :::::  |||||||||:|
Db          1 UUUUUAAAGACAGAGUC 17


RESULT 2648
ADL49414
ID   ADL49414 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49414;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #528.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2947; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   35.3%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    6;  Conservative    9;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        435 TTATTTTTTTTAAGACA 451
              :: ::::::: ||||||
Db          1 UUUUUUUUUUAAAGACA 17


RESULT 2649
ADL49973
ID   ADL49973 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49973;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1087.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3506; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 867 GGGATTACAGGCGTGAG 883
|||| :: ||||| :|||
Db 1 GGGAUUACAGGGAUGAG 17

RESULT 2650
ADL49413
ID ADL49413 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL49413;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #527.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2946; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 29.4%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 5; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 434 TTTATTTTTTTTAAGAC 450
::: ::::::: |||||
Db 1 UUUUUUUUUUUAAAGAC 17

RESULT 2651
ADL49432
ID ADL49432 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL49432;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #546.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2965; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   58.8%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   10;  Conservative    5;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        704 GTTATTCTCCTGCCCCA 720
              |: |::|:||:||| ||
Db          1 GUGAUUCUCCUGCCUCA 17


RESULT 2652
ADL49961
ID   ADL49961 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49961;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1075.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3494; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        363 AAGCAGTCCACCTGCCT 379
              ||| | :|||||:|||:
Db          1 AAGUAAUCCACCUGCCU 17


RESULT 2653
ADL49357
ID   ADL49357 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49357;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #471.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2890; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   17.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    3;  Conservative   12;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        764 TAATTTTTTTGTATTTT 780
              :||::::::  :|::::
Db          1 UAAUUUUUUACUAUUUU 17


RESULT 2654
ADL49412
ID   ADL49412 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49412;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #526.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2945; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   23.5%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    4;  Conservative   11;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        433 TTTTATTTTTTTTAAGA 449
              :::: ::::::: ||||
Db          1 UUUUUUUUUUUUAAAGA 17


RESULT 2655
ADL50206
ID   ADL50206 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50206;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1320.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3739; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        869 GATTACAGGCGTGAGCC 885
              ||::|||||| :| |||
Db          1 GAUUACAGGCAUGUGCC 17


RESULT 2656
ADL49420
ID   ADL49420 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49420;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #534.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2953; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   64.7%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   11;  Conservative    4;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        933 CACTCTGTTACCCAGGC 949
              | |:|:|:: |||||||
Db          1 CGCUCUGUUGCCCAGGC 17


RESULT 2657
ADL50426
ID   ADL50426 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50426;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1540.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3959; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 360 CTCAAGCAGTCCACCTG 376
|:|||| | :|||||:|
Db 1 CUCAAGUAAUCCACCUG 17

RESULT 2658
ADL50428
ID ADL50428 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL50428;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1542.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3961; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 871 TTACAGGCGTGAGCCAC 887
::||||| :|||||||
Db 1 UUACAGGGAUGAGCCAC 17

RESULT 2659
ADL49427
ID ADL49427 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL49427;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #541.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2960; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   64.7%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   11;  Conservative    4;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        687 CTGCCTCCCGGGTTCAA 703
              |:|||:|  |||::|||
Db          1 CUGCCUCUUGGGUUCAA 17


RESULT 2660
ADL49962
ID   ADL49962 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49962;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1076.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3495; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        364 AGCAGTCCACCTGCCTC 380
              || | :|||||:|||:|
Db          1 AGUAAUCCACCUGCCUC 17


RESULT 2661
ADL49976
ID   ADL49976 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49976;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1090.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3509; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   82.4%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        880 TGAGCCACCACGCCCGG 896
              :|||||||| ||||| |
Db          1 UGAGCCACCGCGCCCAG 17


RESULT 2662
ADL50754
ID   ADL50754 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50754;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1868.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4287; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        868 GGATTACAGGCGTGAGC 884
              |||::|||||  :||||
Db          1 GGAUUACAGGGAUGAGC 17


RESULT 2663
ADL48820
ID   ADL48820 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL48820;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human IKK-gamma substrate sequence #1330.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; Human IKK-gamma;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2353; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human IKK-
CC   gamma substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   82.4%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        469 CCCAGGATGAAGTGCAG 485
              |||||||:|||| || |
Db          1 CCCAGGAUGAAGGGCUG 17


RESULT 2664
ADL49422
ID   ADL49422 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49422;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #536.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2955; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   58.8%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   10;  Conservative    5;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        663 CGCAATCTTGGCTCACT 679
              | || :|::|||:|||:
Db          1 CACAGUCUUGGCUCACU 17


RESULT 2665
ADL49451
ID   ADL49451 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49451;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #565.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2984; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1091 CGGGGTTTCACCATATT 1107
| |||:::|||||: ::
Db 1 CAGGGUUUCACCAUGUU 17

RESULT 2666
ADL50414
ID ADL50414 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL50414;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1528.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3947; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 615 TTTTTGAGACAGAGTCT 631
:::: |||||||:|:
Db 1 UUUUAAAGACAGAGUCU 17

RESULT 2667
ADL50736
ID ADL50736 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL50736;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKR substrate sequence #1850.
XX
KW antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeberli P, Mcswiggen J, Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4269; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match           1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   64.7%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   11;  Conservative    4;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        688 TGCCTCCCGGGTTCAAG 704
              :|||:|  |||::||||
Db          1 UGCCUCUUGGGUUCAAG 17


RESULT 2668
ADL50756
ID   ADL50756 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50756;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1870.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4289; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match           1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        870 ATTACAGGCGTGAGCCA 886
              |::|||||  :||||||
Db          1 AUUACAGGGAUGAGCCA 17


RESULT 2669
ADL49922
ID   ADL49922 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49922;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1036.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3455; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   58.8%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   10;  Conservative    5;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        686 TCTGCCTCCCGGGTTCA 702
              :|:|||:|  |||::||
Db          1 UCUGCCUCUUGGGUUCA 17


RESULT 2670
ADL50191
ID   ADL50191 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50191;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1305.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3724; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   58.8%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   10;  Conservative    5;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        931 CTCACTCTGTTACCCAG 947
              |:| |:|:|:: |||||
Db          1 CUCGCUCUGUUGCCCAG 17


RESULT 2671
ADL49403
ID   ADL49403 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49403;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #517.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2936; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   5.9%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    1;  Conservative    14;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        429 TTTATTTTATTTTTTTT 445
              :::|:: : ::::::::
Db          1 UUUAUUCUUUUUUUUUU 17


RESULT 2672
ADL49924
ID   ADL49924 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49924;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1038.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3457; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   58.8%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   10;  Conservative    5;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        703 AGTTATTCTCCTGCCCC 719
              ||: |::|:||:||| |
Db          1 AGUGAUUCUCCUGCCUC 17


RESULT 2673
ADL49945
ID   ADL49945 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49945;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1059.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3478; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   52.9%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    9;  Conservative    6;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1059 CACCCCGCTAATTTTTG 1075
              |||||  |:||:::::|
Db          1 CACCCAACUAAUUUUUG 17


RESULT 2674
ADL50209
ID   ADL50209 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50209;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1323.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3742; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   23.5%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    4;  Conservative   11;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1067 TAATTTTTGTATTTTCA 1083
              :||:::::|: :::: |
Db          1 UAAUUUUUGUGUUUUUA 17


RESULT 2675
ADL50222
ID   ADL50222 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50222;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1336.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 3755; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        881 GAGCCACCACGCCCGGC 897
              ||||||||| ||||| ||
Db          1 GAGCCACCGCGCCCAGC 17


RESULT 2676
ADL50755
ID   ADL50755 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50755;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1869.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4288; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        869 GATTACAGGCGTGAGCC 885
              ||::|||||  :|||||
Db          1 GAUUACAGGGAUGAGCC 17


RESULT 2677
ADL49438
ID   ADL49438 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49438;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #552.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2971; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   47.1%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    8;  Conservative    7;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1060 ACCCCGCTAATTTTTGT 1076
              ||||  |:||:::::|:
Db          1 ACCCAACUAAUUUUUGU 17


RESULT 2678
ADL49458
ID   ADL49458 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49458;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #572.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2991; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   76.5%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    2;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        362 CAAGCAGTCCACCTGCC 378
              |||| | :|||||:|||
Db          1 CAAGUAAUCCACCUGCC 17


RESULT 2679
ADL49462
ID   ADL49462 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL49462;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #576.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
```

```
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2995; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   64.7%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   11;  Conservative    4;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        395 CTGGGATTACAGGCGTG 411
              |:|||::|||||  :|
Db          1 CUGGGAUUACAGGGAUG 17


RESULT 2680
ADL50744
ID   ADL50744 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADL50744;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PKR substrate sequence #1858.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KW   prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KW   protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KW   central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KW   melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KW   autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KW   graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KW   allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; human PKR;
KW   substrate; ds.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200281628-A2.
XX
PD   17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.
XX
PR   05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
PR   29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Blatt L,  Chowrira B,  Haeberli P,  Mcswiggen J,  Fosnaugh K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT   Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT   growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT   protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS   Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 4277; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC   that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC   for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC   IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC   invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC   nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC   lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC   disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC   ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC   conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC   nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC   expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC   drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a
CC   target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human PKR
CC   substrate sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   64.7%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   11;  Conservative    4;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        317 TAGAAACAGGGTTTCAC 333
              :| | ||||||:::|||
Db          1 UAAAGACAGGGUUUCAC 17


RESULT 2681
ADM54093
ID   ADM54093 standard; mRNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADM54093;
XX
DT   03-JUN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GRID mRNA substrate sequence #368.
XX
KW   Human; ss; GRID; Grb2-related with insert domain; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW   NCH ribozyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; Zinzyme; DNAzyme; amberzyme; Inozyme;
KW   hairpin ribozyme; tissue rejection; graft rejection; leukaemia.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003134806-A1.
XX
PD   17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792818.
XX
PR   10-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181594P.
XX
PA   (JARV/) JARVIS T.
PA   (CARL/) CARLOWITZ I V.
PA   (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA   (HAMB/) HAMBLIN P A.
PA   (ELLI/) ELLIS J H.
XX
PI   Jarvis T,  Carlowitz IV,  Mcswiggen J,  Hamblin PA,  Ellis JH;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-829646/77.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates expression of Grb2-related
PT   with insert domain (GRID) gene, useful for treating a condition
PT   associated with the level of GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and
PT   leukemia.
```

XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 368; 74pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates
CC expression of Grb2-related with insert domain (GRID) gene, e.g. a
CC hammerhead ribozyme, NCH ribozyme, G-cleaver ribozyme, Zinzyme, DNAzyme,
CC amberzyme, Inozyme or hairpin ribozyme. Also include are a mammalian cell
CC including the novel nucleic acid molecule, reducing GRID activity in a
CC cell by contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule,
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of GRID
CC (e.g. tissue/graft rejection or leukaemia) by contacting the cell with
CC the novel nucleic acid molecule, cleaving RNA of a GRID gene by
CC contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule, an expression
CC vector comprising a nucleic acid sequences (encoding at least the novel
CC nucleic acid molecule in a manner that allows its expression), a
CC mammalian cell including the expression vector and an enzymatic nucleic
CC acid molecule that cleaves RNA derived from a GRID gene. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is useful for treating a condition associated with the level of
CC GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The present sequence is
CC a target region for the enzymatic nucleic acids of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 371 CACCTGCCTCAGCCTCC 387
|||| ||| |||||:||
Db 1 CACCAGCCACAGCCUCC 17

RESULT 2682
ADH36228
ID ADH36228 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADH36228;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human purinergic receptor P2X4-related oligonucleotide 4.
XX
KW fat deposition; leanness; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; NIDDM;
KW purinergic receptor; P2X4; antidiabetic; anorectic; diabetes; obesity;
KW human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003101177-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 04-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017676.
XX
PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386012P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Adam GIR, Langdown ML, Roth RB, Denissenko MF, Smylie KJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053318/05.
XX
PT Diagnosing predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin
PT dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) comprises detecting the presence or
PT absence of a polymorphic variation in a purinergic receptor.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 93; 154pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing a predisposition
CC to fat deposition, leanness or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
CC (NIDDM) in a subject. The method comprises detecting the presence or
CC absence of a polymorphic variation associated with fat deposition,
CC leanness or NIDDM at a polymorphic site in a purinergic receptor (P2X4)
CC nucleotide sequence in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The
CC invention may be useful for the development of compounds with an
CC antidiabetic or anorectic activity. The method is useful for diagnosing a
CC predisposition to fat deposition, leanness or NIDDM. The nucleic acid
CC encoding the polypeptide is useful for diagnosing conditions or diseases
CC including fat deposition or NIDDM, also in treating diabetes and obesity.
CC The present sequence is that of an oligonucleotide which was used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 731 TAGCTGGGACTACAGGC 747
||||||||| ||||| |
Db 1 TAGCTGGGATTACAGAC 17

RESULT 2683
ADH70367
ID ADH70367 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADH70367;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #157.
XX
KW human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosome;
KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KW breast cancer; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002150891-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX
PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
PT Kit for diagnozing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 561; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases

CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTTT 444
||||||||||| |||| |
Db 1 TTTTATTTTAGTTTTAT 17

RESULT 2684
ADH70550/c
ID ADH70550 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADH70550;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #340.
XX
KW human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosome;
KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KW breast cancer; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002150891-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX
PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
PT Kit for diagnozing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 744; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 429 TTTATTTTATTTTTTTT 445
||||||||| ||| ||||
Db 17 TTTATTTTTTTTATTTT 1

RESULT 2685
ADI34488
ID ADI34488 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADI34488;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of an oligo dT17.
XX
KW Nucleic acid amplification; RNA transcription; RNA polymerase; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003102243-A1.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US017103.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384454P.
XX
PA (JANC ) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
XX
PI Kamme FC, Zhu JY;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035466/03.
XX
PT Amplifying for RNA in a sample, useful for improving RNA polymerase based
PT RNA transcription from a polynucleotide template, comprises eliminating
PT single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 7; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to amplifying for RNA in a sample comprises
CC eliminating single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription
CC sample. The method involves synthesizing single-stranded cDNA by
CC incubating the sample RNA with reverse transcriptase and an
CC oligonucleotide primer that primes synthesis in a direction toward 5' end

```
CC   of the RNA; converting the single-stranded cDNA into double-stranded cDNA
CC   to form a transcription sample containing a cDNA template; eliminating
CC   single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample; and
CC   transcribing the cDNA template into RNA using an RNA polymerase. The
CC   method is useful for improving RNA polymerase based RNA transcription
CC   from a polynucleotide template. The method inhibits the undesired non-
CC   template derived production of RNA in the transcription reaction.
CC   Sequences ADI34483-ADI34489 represent oligonucleotides used in a T7 RNA
CC   transcription reaction.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTT 444
              |||| |||| |||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 17


RESULT 2686
ADI12545/c
ID   ADI12545 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADI12545;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mutant human BRCA1 genomic DNA resulting from deletion 4 SeqID 28.
XX
KW   ds; cancer; human; tumour suppressor;
KW   breast cancer susceptibility gene 1; BRCA1; repetitive Alu;
KW   ovarian cancer; recombination; mutant.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003104474-A2.
XX
PD   18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   09-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US018098.
XX
PR   07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387132P.
PR   09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402430P.
XX
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Scholl T,  Hendrickson BC,  Ward B,  Pruss D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-062369/06.
XX
PT   Predicting a predisposition to cancer in a patient comprising detecting a
PT   deletion in the BRCA1 gene that results from the unequal crossover
PT   between a pair of repetitive sequences in the BRCA1 gene.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 28; 59pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel method for predicting a predisposition
CC   to cancer in a patient by detecting large deletions in the human tumour
CC   suppressor gene identified as the breast cancer susceptibility gene 1
CC   (BRCA1). Specifically, it refers to deletions that result from the
CC   unequal crossover between a pair of repetitive Alu sequences in the BRCA1
CC   gene, such that the recombined nucleotide sequence containing the
CC   deletion indicates a predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer. The
CC   present invention describes newly discovered deletion mutations that are
CC   believed to be deleterious and cause significant alterations in the
CC   structure or biochemical function of BRCA1. Accordingly, it provides
CC   methods for detecting such mutants, as well as identifying and screening
CC   for cytostatic compounds useful for treating or preventing cancers
CC   associated with a BRCA1 genetic variant. This polynucleotide is a mutant
CC   human BRCA1 genomic DNA fragment that arises as a result of a
CC   recombination event (deletion 4), which causes the omission of exons 16
CC   and 17, given in an exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        671 TGGCTCACTGCAACCTC 687
              ||| |||||| ||||||
Db         17 TGGGTCACTGAAACCTC 1


RESULT 2687
ADK13175/c
ID   ADK13175 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADK13175;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) long tag SEQ ID NO:353.
XX
KW   glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM;
KW   anticancer; antiglioma; immune response; cytostatic;
KW   multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; long tag; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO2004016758-A2.
XX
PD   26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF   15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.
XX
PR   15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.
PR   01-APR-2003; 2003US-0458978P.
XX
PA   (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA   (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI   Madden SI,  Wang CJ,  Cook BP,  Lattera J,  Walter K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-247973/23.
XX
PT   Diagnosing glioma by detecting expression product of any one of 255
PT   genes, glioma endothelial markers, in brain tissue sample suspected of
PT   being neoplastic, and comparing the expression with expression in normal
PT   brain tissue sample.
XX
PS   Example 2; SEQ ID NO 353; 114pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method (M1) for aiding in the diagnosis
CC   of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one
CC   gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being
CC   neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma
CC   endothelial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the
CC   expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain
CC   tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to
CC   (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1)
CC   treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an
CC   antibody that specifically binds to a extracellular epitope; (2)
CC   identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or antiglioma
CC   drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses
CC   (I), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and
CC   identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases
CC   the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound
CC   as potential anticancer or antiglioma drug involves contacting a test
CC   compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene
CC   identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and
CC   identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it
CC   decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an
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CC immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein
CC or (I). (I) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune
CC destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is
CC useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi
CC -drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune
CC response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had
CC a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM
CC long tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 535 CTCCTGCCTCAGCCTCC 551
|||| ||||||||||
Db 17 CTCCCACCTCAGCCTCC 1

RESULT 2688
ADK13421/c
ID ADK13421 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADK13421;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) long tag oligonucleotide.
XX
KW glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM;
KW anticancer; antiglioma; immune response; cytostatic;
KW multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; long tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016758-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.
XX
PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.
PR 01-APR-2003; 2003US-0458978P.
XX
PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Madden SI, Wang CJ, Cook BP, Lattera J, Walter K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-247973/23.
XX
PT Diagnosing glioma by detecting expression product of any one of 255
PT genes, glioma endothelial markers, in brain tissue sample suspected of
PT being neoplastic, and comparing the expression with expression in normal
PT brain tissue sample.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 70; 114pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for aiding in the diagnosis
CC of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one
CC gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being
CC neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma
CC endothelial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the
CC expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain
CC tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to
CC (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1)
CC treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an
CC antibody that specifically binds to a extracellular epitope; (2)
CC identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or antiglioma
CC drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses
CC (I), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and
CC identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases
CC the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound
CC as potential anticancer or antiglioma drug involves contacting a test
CC compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene
CC identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and
CC identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it
CC decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an
CC immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein
CC or (I). (I) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune
CC destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is
CC useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi
CC -drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune
CC response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had
CC a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM
CC long tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 644 CCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGT 660
| |||||||||| ||||
Db 17 CTAGGCTGGAGTACAGT 1

RESULT 2689
ADK13230/c
ID ADK13230 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADK13230;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) long tag SEQ ID NO:408.
XX
KW glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM;
KW anticancer; antiglioma; immune response; cytostatic;
KW multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; long tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016758-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.
XX
PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.
PR 01-APR-2003; 2003US-0458978P.
XX
PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Madden SI, Wang CJ, Cook BP, Lattera J, Walter K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-247973/23.
XX
PT Diagnosing glioma by detecting expression product of any one of 255
PT genes, glioma endothelial markers, in brain tissue sample suspected of
PT being neoplastic, and comparing the expression with expression in normal
PT brain tissue sample.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 408; 114pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for aiding in the diagnosis
CC of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one
CC gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being
CC neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma

CC endothelial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the
CC expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain
CC tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to
CC (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1)
CC treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an
CC antibody that specifically binds to a extracellular epitope; (2)
CC identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or antiglioma
CC drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses
CC (I), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and
CC identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases
CC the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound
CC as potential anticancer or antiglioma drug involves contacting a test
CC compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene
CC identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and
CC identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it
CC decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an
CC immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein
CC or (I). (I) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune
CC destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is
CC useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi
CC -drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune
CC response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had
CC a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM
CC long tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 732 AGCTGGGACTACAGGCG 748
|||| |||||||||| |
Db 17 AGCTAGGACTACAGGTG 1

RESULT 2690
ADK13251/c
ID ADK13251 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADK13251;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) long tag SEQ ID NO:429.
XX
KW glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM;
KW anticancer; antiglioma; immune response; cytostatic;
KW multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; long tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016758-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.
XX
PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.
PR 01-APR-2003; 2003US-0458978P.
XX
PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Madden SI, Wang CJ, Cook BP, Lattera J, Walter K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-247973/23.
XX
PT Diagnosing glioma by detecting expression product of any one of 255
PT genes, glioma endothelial markers, in brain tissue sample suspected of
PT being neoplastic, and comparing the expression with expression in normal
PT brain tissue sample.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 429; 114pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for aiding in the diagnosis
CC of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one
CC gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being
CC neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma
CC endothelial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the
CC expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain
CC tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to
CC (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1)
CC treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an
CC antibody that specifically binds to a extracellular epitope; (2)
CC identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or antiglioma
CC drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses
CC (I), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and
CC identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases
CC the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound
CC as potential anticancer or antiglioma drug involves contacting a test
CC compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene
CC identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and
CC identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it
CC decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an
CC immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein
CC or (I). (I) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune
CC destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is
CC useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi
CC -drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune
CC response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had
CC a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM
CC long tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 740 CTACAGGCGCCCACCAC 756
|||||||||||| ||||
Db 17 CTACAGGCGCCTGCCAC 1

RESULT 2691
ADL82346/c
ID ADL82346 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL82346;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ER+ breast cancer differentially expressed sequence #316.
XX
KW gene therapy; ds; breast cancer; human; ER+ breast cancer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003166026-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339782.
XX
PR 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348053P.
XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Goodman LJ, Bowen BA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-069003/07.
XX

PT Vector containing nucleic acid associated with breast cancer, useful for
PT treating, diagnosing and characterizing breast cancer, also related
PT polypeptides and antibodies.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 317; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a composition which contains at least one vector
CC (B) containing a nucleic acid (I) associated with breast cancer. The
CC vector (B), also polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), are used for treatment
CC of breast cancer. Arrays based on (I), (II), or their fragments, and (II)
CC -specific antibodies (Ab) are used to predict characteristics (e.g.
CC invasiveness or stage) of breast cancer, and (I), or its fragments, are
CC used to modulate characteristics of such cells; to identify breast cancer
CC genes and to detect breast cancer (by detecting polymorphic nucleic acid
CC or its products). The present sequence represents a human ER+ breast
CC cancer differentially expressed sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 224 CCCGACCTCAGATGATC 240
|| |||||||| |||||
Db 17 CCTGACCTCAGGTGATC 1

RESULT 2692
ADN02315
ID ADN02315 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADN02315;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer 34 used during linkage analysis of human D-amino acid oxidase.
XX
KW late-onset neurodegenerative disease; D-amino acid oxidase; DAO;
KW flavin dinucleotide; FAD-dependent oxidase;
KW D-amino acid oxidative deamination; EC.1.4.3.3; neuroprotective;
KW antiparkinsonian; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's;
KW Alzheimer's; gene therapy; human; ss; PCR; primer; linkage analysis;
KW chromosome 12.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004033723-A2.
XX
PD 22-APR-2004.
XX
PF 06-OCT-2003; 2003WO-GB004337.
XX
PR 09-OCT-2002; 2002GB-00023424.
XX
PA (IMCO-) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD.
XX
PI Mitchell J, De Belleroche J;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-348204/32.
XX
PT Determining an increased risk of a late-onset neurodegenerative disease
PT to a patient comprises analyzing a sample from the patient to determine
PT whether the patient has a D-amino acid oxidase (DAO) abnormality.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 43; 209pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for determining an increased risk
CC of a late-onset neurodegenerative disease to a patient which comprises
CC analysing a sample from the patient to determine whether the patient has
CC a D-amino acid oxidase (DAO) abnormality, where the presence of a DAO
CC abnormality is an indication that the patient has an increased risk of
CC the late-onset neurodegenerative disease. DAO is a flavin dinucleotide
CC (FAD)-dependent oxidase which catalyses the oxidative deamination of D-
CC amino acids (EC.1.4.3.3). The method of the invention has neuroprotective
CC and antiparkinsonian applications and may be useful in determining an
CC increased risk of a late-onset neurodegenerative disease to a patient, as
CC well as in preparing a medicament for treating a late-onset
CC neurodegenerative disease, such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease (PD) or Alzheimer's disease (AD), possibly via gene
CC therapy. The current sequence is that of a PCR primer of the invention
CC which was used during linkage analysis of human D-amino acid oxidase.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 549 TCCCAAGTAGCTGGGAC 565
||||||||| | |||||
Db 1 TCCCAAGTATCCGGGAC 17

RESULT 2693
ADO04016/c
ID ADO04016 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADO04016;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Annealing primer used to generate single-stranded labelled UNA.
XX
KW Intramolecular base pair; intermolecular base pair;
KW unstructured nucleic acid; UNA; molecular biology;
KW nucleic acid chemistry; polymerse extension reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2004086880-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2002; 2002US-00324409.
XX
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00358141.
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00632639.
XX
PA (SAMP/) SAMPSON J R.
PA (ACHR/) ACH R A.
PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P.
XX
PI Sampson JR, Ach RA, Wolber P;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-364526/34.
XX
PT Generating nucleic acid having reduced ability to hybridize for use in
PT molecular biology, comprises providing nucleotide triphosphates to
PT synthesize nucleic acid complementary to a template nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 16; 74pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a system for the production of nucleic
CC acids with reduced levels of intramolecular base pairing (secondary
CC structure) and intermolecular base pairing by generating unstructured
CC nucleic acids (UNAs). The invention is useful for generating nucleic acid
CC having a reduced ability to hybridise. The invention is also useful in
CC molecular biology and nucleic acid chemistry. The present sequence is an
CC annealing primer used to generate single-stranded labelled unstructured
CC nucleic acid (UNA) by polymerase extension reaction (PCR). This sequence
CC is used in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

```
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTTT 444
              |||| |||| |||||||
Db         17 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 1


RESULT 2694
ADP71261/c
ID   ADP71261 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADP71261;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligo #13 for gaseous sample sensor array detection method.
XX
KW   ss; sensor array system; gaseous sample; vapor sample; chemical hazard;
KW   air quality; medical condition; explosive detection; mining;
KW   hazardous chemical; odor; smell.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO2004048937-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US038186.
XX
PR   25-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303548.
PR   25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0428869P.
XX
PA   (TUFT ) UNIV TUFTS.
XX
PI   White JE,  Kauer JS;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-487426/46.
XX
PT   Sensor array system for remote characterizing gaseous or vapor sample,
PT   has sensors having nucleic acid/fluorophore combination, measuring
PT   apparatus, transmitting device and computer having algorithm for
PT   characterizing analyte.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11; 91pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a sensor array system for remote characterizing
CC   gaseous or vapor sample, has several sensors providing detectable signal
CC   on contacting analyte and each sensor has nucleic acid/fluorophore
CC   combination, measuring apparatus measures detectable signal, transmitting
CC   device transmits information with respect to detectable signal to remote
CC   location through internet, and computer having residential algorithm for
CC   characterizing analyte. (I) is useful in monitoring chemical hazards, air
CC   quality, and medical conditions, and detecting explosives, mines, and
CC   hazardous chemicals. (I) or (II) is useful in transmitting identified
CC   information on various odors or smells, e.g., vapor or gaseous analytes
CC   through internet. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC   method of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        425 CCTTTTTATTTTATTTT 441
              ||||||| |||| ||||
Db         17 CCTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 1


RESULT 2695
ADP08767/c
ID   ADP08767 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADP08767;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Extend primer 104 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
XX
KW   breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
KW   GP6; GPIV; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004047767-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
PR   25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR   24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA   (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI   Roth RB,  Nelson MR,  Braun A,  Kammerer SM,  Reneland R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
PT   Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT   or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT   diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 84; 286pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC   of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC   or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC   acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC   applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC   as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC   target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC   of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC   nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC   GPIV;GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        664 GCAATCTTGGCTCACTG 680
              ||||||| ||||||| |
Db         17 GCAATCTCGGCTCACAG 1


RESULT 2696
ADP09286/c
ID   ADP09286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADP09286;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Extend primer 81 used to genotype human chromogranin B polymorphism.
XX
KW   breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; chromogranin B; CHGB;
KW   secretogranin 1; SCG1; chromosome 20pter-p12; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004047767-A2.
```

```
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
XX
PR   25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR   24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA   (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI   Roth RB,  Nelson MR,  Braun A,  Kammerer SM,  Reneland R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
PT   Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT   or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT   diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 103; 286pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC   of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC   or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC   acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC   applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC   as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC   target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC   of an Extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC   nucleotide polymorphisms within human chromogranin B (CHGB;secretogranin
CC   1;SCG1) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 20pter-p12.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        541 CCTCAGCCTCCCAAGTA 557
              ||||||||||| ||||
Db         17 CCTCAGCCTCCTCAGTA 1


RESULT 2697
ADP46405
ID   ADP46405 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADP46405;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Extend primer 34 used to genotype human NUMA1/FLJ20625/LOC220074 SNP.
XX
KW   breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; ss; primer; PCR; SNP;
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism; NUMA1; FLJ20625; LOC220074;
KW   chromosome 11q13.3; probe.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004047623-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037948.
XX
PR   25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR   24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
PA   (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI   Roth RB,  Nelson MR,  Braun A,  Kammerer SM,  Reneland R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-441051/41.
XX
PT   Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT   of polymorphic variations in the ICAM, MAPK10, KIAA0861, NUMA1 or GALE
PT   regions which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample
PT   from a subject.
XX
PS   Example 7; Page 106; 289pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC   of breast cancer comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or
CC   more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC   acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC   applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
CC   breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast
CC   cancer, possibly via gene therapy, as well as to analyse and predict a
CC   response to a breast cancer treatment and in clinical drug trials. The
CC   current sequence is that of an Extend primer (also described as probe) of
CC   the invention which was used to genotype human NUMA1/FLJ20625/LOC220074
CC   region gDNA. FLJ20625 and LOC220074 have been mapped to chromosomal
CC   position 11q13.3.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        637 CTGTCACCCAGGCTGGA 653
              ||||| ||||||| |||
Db          1 CTGTCGCCCAGGCCGGA 17


RESULT 2698
ADP86175/c
ID   ADP86175 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADP86175;
XX
DT   09-SEP-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #46.
XX
KW   CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW   viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW   intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW   carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .17
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD   24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR   11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR   25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI   Krieg AM,  Jurk M,  Vollmer J,  Uhlmann E;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT   bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT   cancer, cervical cancer.
```

```
XX
PS   Example; SEQ ID NO 46; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC   oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC   are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC   compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC   viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC   breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC   endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC   liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC   neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC   rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC   and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC   Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC   testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC   invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC   immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 13 A; 1 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        433 TTTTATTTTTTTTAAGA 449
              |||| |||||||||| ||
Db         17 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTACGA 1


RESULT 2699
ADP86178
ID   ADP86178 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADP86178;
XX
DT   09-SEP-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #49.
XX
KW   CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW   viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW   intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW   carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .17
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD   24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR   11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR   25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI   Krieg AM,  Jurk M,  Vollmer J,  Uhlmann E;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT   bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT   cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS   Example; SEQ ID NO 49; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC   oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC   are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC   compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC   viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC   breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC   endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC   liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC   neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC   rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC   and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC   Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC   testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC   invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC   immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 17 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   0.0%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches    0;  Conservative   15;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTTT 444
              :::: :::: :::::::
Db          1 UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU 17


RESULT 2700
ADP86137
ID   ADP86137 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ADP86137;
XX
DT   09-SEP-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #8.
XX
KW   CpG immunostimulatory oligonucleotide; immune response; allergy; asthma;
KW   viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; lymphoma;
KW   intraepithelial neoplasm; melanoma; neuroblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW   carcinoma; sarcoma; gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .17
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   WO2004053104-A2.
XX
PD   24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   11-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039775.
XX
PR   11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432409P.
PR   25-SEP-2003; 2003US-0506108P.
XX
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI   Krieg AM,  Jurk M,  Vollmer J,  Uhlmann E;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-487902/46.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotides, useful for treating allergy or asthma, viral and
PT   bacterial infections, and cancer, e.g. biliary tract cancer, breast
PT   cancer, cervical cancer.
XX
PS   Example; SEQ ID NO 8; 104pp; English.
```

```
XX
CC   The invention relates to a class of CpG immunostimulatory
CC   oligonucleotides containing a 5'TCG motif or a CG at or the 5' end that
CC   are useful for stimulating an immune response. Oligonucleotides and
CC   compositions of the invention are useful for treating allergy or asthma,
CC   viral and bacterial infections and cancer e.g. biliary tract cancer,
CC   breast cancer, cervical cancer, choriocarcinoma, colon cancer,
CC   endometrial cancer, gastric cancer, lymphomas, intraepithelial neoplasms,
CC   liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g. small cell and non-small cell), melanoma,
CC   neuroblastomas, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer,
CC   rectal cancer, sarcomas, thyroid cancer, renal cancer, bone cancer, brain
CC   and CNS cancer, connective tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer,
CC   Hodgkin's lymphoma, larynx cancer, oral cavity cancer, skin cancer,
CC   testicular cancer, as well as other carcinomas and sarcomas. The
CC   invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a CpG
CC   immunostimulatory oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        428 TTTTATTTTATTTTTTT 444
              |||| |||| |||||||
Db          1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 17


RESULT 2701
AAI76250
ID   AAI76250 standard; DNA; 51 BP.
XX
AC   AAI76250;
XX
DT   09-NOV-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human silent SNP containing nucleic acid SEQ:3191.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genome; gene therapy;
KW   protein therapy; vaccine; probe; diagnostic assay; detection;
KW   quantitation; restorative therapy; polymorphic; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200140521-A2.
XX
PD   07-JUN-2001.
XX
PF   30-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US032758.
XX
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99US-0168138P.
PR   29-NOV-2000; 2000US-00726173.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Shimkets RA,  Leach M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-356160/37.
XX
PT   Polymorphic nucleic acid sequences, useful in genetic testing and
PT   therapy.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 1026; 2653pp; English.
XX
CC   AAI73060 to AAI79867 represent isolated human polymorphic polynucleotide
CC   sequences (I), which contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
CC   AAM53114 to AAM53329 represent peptides related to human polymorphic
CC   polynucleotide sequences. The sequences can be used in gene and protein
CC   therapy, and in vaccine production. (I) and the polypeptides encoded by
CC   them may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC   associated with inappropriate expression of polymorphic polypeptides. For
CC   example, (I) may be used to treat disorders by rectifying mutations or
CC   deletions in a patient's genome that affect the activity of polypeptides
CC   by expressing inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own
CC   production of polypeptide. Additionally, (I) and its complementary
CC   sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic assays to detect
CC   and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acids in samples, and
CC   therefore which patients may be in need of restorative therapy. The
CC   polypeptides encoded by (I) may be used as antigens in the production of
CC   antibodies specific for polymorphic polypeptides. The antibodies may also
CC   be used to down regulate expression and activity. The antibodies may also
CC   be used as diagnostic agents for detecting the presence of polymorphic
CC   polypeptides in samples
XX
SQ   Sequence 51 BP; 12 A; 15 C; 15 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 51;
  Best Local Similarity   58.5%;  Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
  Matches   24;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches   17;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        472 AGGATGAAGTGCAGTGGTGTGATCACAGCTCACTGCAGCCT 512
              ||| || ||||      | ||  ||   |||| ||||||
Db          4 AGGTTGCAGTGAGCCAAGATCATGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCT 44


RESULT 2702
AAH89506/c
ID   AAH89506 standard; DNA; 51 BP.
XX
AC   AAH89506;
XX
DT   01-OCT-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human coding sequence polymorphic site SEQ ID NO: 287.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; paternity test;
KW   forensic test; aberrant protein expression; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200151670-A2.
XX
PD   19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF   05-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000322.
XX
PR   07-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174962P.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Shimkets RA,  Leach MD;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-451871/48.
DR   P-PSDB; AAM00389.
XX
PT   Isolated human polynucleotides containing single nucleotide
PT   polymorphisms, useful for the treatment and diagnosis of e.g. cancer,
PT   infection and diabetes.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 186; 475pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to human nucleic acids containing single
CC   nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). These can be used in forensic and
CC   paternity tests, and to aid in the treatment of diseases associated with
CC   aberrant protein expression, including cancer, amyloidosis, diabetes,
CC   Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, oedema, lupus (SLE), vasculitis,
CC   glomerulonephritis, haemolytic anaemia, thrombocytopaenia, arthritis,
CC   meningitis, muscular disorders, dementia, neurological diseases, tuberous
CC   sclerosis, male infertility, hypercalcaemia, blood pressure disorders,
CC   osteoporosis, pathogenic infections, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity or
CC   autoimmunity. The present sequence is a polymorphism-containing
CC   oligonucleotide fragment of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 51 BP; 12 A; 13 C; 14 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 51;
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  Best Local Similarity   72.0%;  Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
  Matches   18;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    7;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        825 TCTGGACCTTGTGATCTGCCTGCCT 849
              || |||  ||| || | ||||| ||
Db         50 TCAGGAGTTTGAGACCAGCCTGGCT 26


RESULT 2703
AAI79584
ID   AAI79584 standard; DNA; 51 BP.
XX
AC   AAI79584;
XX
DT   09-NOV-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human silent SNP containing nucleic acid SEQ:6525.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genome; gene therapy;
KW   protein therapy; vaccine; probe; diagnostic assay; detection;
KW   quantitation; restorative therapy; polymorphic; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200140521-A2.
XX
PD   07-JUN-2001.
XX
PF   30-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US032758.
XX
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99US-0168138P.
PR   29-NOV-2000; 2000US-00726173.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Shimkets RA,  Leach M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-356160/37.
XX
PT   Polymorphic nucleic acid sequences, useful in genetic testing and
PT   therapy.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 2503; 2653pp; English.
XX
CC   AAI73060 to AAI79867 represent isolated human polymorphic polynucleotide
CC   sequences (I), which contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
CC   AAM53114 to AAM53329 represent peptides related to human polymorphic
CC   polynucleotide sequences. The sequences can be used in gene and protein
CC   therapy, and in vaccine production. (I) and the polypeptides encoded by
CC   them may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC   associated with inappropriate expression of polymorphic polypeptides. For
CC   example, (I) may be used to treat disorders by rectifying mutations or
CC   deletions in a patient's genome that affect the activity of polypeptides
CC   by expressing inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own
CC   production of polypeptide. Additionally, (I) and its complementary
CC   sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic assays to detect
CC   and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acids in samples, and
CC   therefore which patients may be in need of restorative therapy. The
CC   polypeptides encoded by (I) may be used as antigens in the production of
CC   antibodies specific for polymorphic polypeptides. The antibodies may also
CC   be used to down regulate expression and activity. The antibodies may also
CC   be used as diagnostic agents for detecting the presence of polymorphic
CC   polypeptides in samples
XX
SQ   Sequence 51 BP; 10 A; 14 C; 18 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 51;
  Best Local Similarity   58.5%;  Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
  Matches   24;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches   17;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        472 AGGATGAAGTGCAGTGGTGTGATCACAGCTCACTGCAGCCT 512
              ||| || ||||     |   | |    ||   |||| ||||||
Db         11 AGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCACGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCT 51


RESULT 2704
ACC79017
ID   ACC79017 standard; DNA; 61 BP.
XX
AC   ACC79017;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human genome SNP related oligonucleotide ss1000934.
XX
KW   Human; regulation; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene therapy;
KW   transcription factor binding site cluster; probe; primer; gene; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   variation       31
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO2003025198-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   11-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028842.
XX
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322723P.
PR   30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334543P.
XX
PA   (ITGE-) INT GENOMICS LLC.
XX
PI   Nowotny V;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-354608/33.
XX
PT   New set of regulatory single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)
PT   polynucleotides, useful in diagnostic assays, in testing systems for
PT   finding new drugs, or for treating or preventing a disease associated
PT   with the regulatory SNP.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 21; 37pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a set of regulatory single nucleotide
CC   polymorphism (SNP) polynucleotides or its complementary set of
CC   polynucleotides comprising polynucleotides of at least 6 contiguous
CC   nucleotides, where each polynucleotide of the set contains a regulatory
CC   SNP with 5' and/or 3' genomic flanking sequence. A set of regulatory SNP
CC   polynucleotides contains several regulatory SNPs which collectively map
CC   to several transcription factor binding site cluster (TFC) sequences so
CC   that each SNP lies within a TFC sequence, and a genomic nucleic acid
CC   sequence from 30 nucleotides 5' to 30 nucleotides 3' to each SNP is
CC   identical or complementary except for the SNP, to a portion of a genomic
CC   nucleic acid sequence from 30 nucleotides 5' to 30' nucleotides 3' to the
CC   TFC sequence. The set of regulatory SNP polynucleotides can be used in
CC   gene therapy. The regulatory SNP polynucleotides are useful in diagnostic
CC   assays, in testing systems for finding new drugs, or for treating or
CC   preventing a disease associated with the regulatory SNP. The
CC   polynucleotides are also useful as probes or primers for detecting the
CC   regulatory SNPs. The present sequence represents a human genome related
CC   oligonucleotide comprising a SNP, which is used in an example from the
CC   present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 61 BP; 11 A; 19 C; 21 G; 9 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 61;
  Best Local Similarity   55.8%;  Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
  Matches   24;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches   18;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        384 CTCCCAAAGTGCTGGGATTACAGGCGTGCAGCCGTGCCTGGCC 426
              ||  ||  | ||:| |||  |      ||||  |  |||||  |
Db         19 CTTGCAGTGAGCYGAGATCCCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGC 61
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RESULT 2705
AAX30951/c
ID   AAX30951 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAX30951;
XX
DT   21-MAY-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tag sequence of a transcript increased in colorectal cancer.
XX
KW   Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
KW   diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9853319-A2.
XX
PD   26-NOV-1998.
XX
PF   20-MAY-1998;   98WO-US010277.
XX
PR   21-MAY-1997;   97US-0047352P.
XX
PA   (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI   Vogelstein B,  Kinzler KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-070161/06.
XX
PT   Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products for the
PT   diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly colon and
PT   pancreatic cancer.
XX
PS   Claim 2; Page 22; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
CC   differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic cancer, or
CC   in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify genes by matching the
CC   tag to a gen data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to
CC   isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
CC   also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
CC   sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
CC   level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
CC   second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
CC   being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
CC   The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
CC   methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and
CC   treatment of cancer
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   92.9%;  Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches    0;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1091 CGGGGTTTCACCAT 1104
             :|||||||||||||
Db         15 YGGGGTTTCACCAT 2


RESULT 2706
ABK31904/c
ID   ABK31904 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   ABK31904;
XX
DT   23-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human colon cancer SAGE tag #5.
XX
KW   Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
KW   serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
KW   cancer marker; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6333152-B1.
XX
PD   25-DEC-2001.
XX
PF   20-MAY-1998;   98US-00081646.
XX
PR   20-MAY-1998;   98US-00081646.
XX
PA   (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI   Vogelstein B,  Kinzler KW,  Zhang L,  Zhou W;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-153821/20.
XX
PT   New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
PT   diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Col 13; 161pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
CC   that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
CC   (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
CC   probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
CC   diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
CC   pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
CC   SAGE tags of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match             1.4%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   92.9%;  Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches    0;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1091 CGGGGTTTCACCAT 1104
             :|||||||||||||
Db         15 YGGGGTTTCACCAT 2


RESULT 2707
ABK81767/c
ID   ABK81767 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   ABK81767;
XX
DT   13-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human CHRM5 gene polymorphism detection ASO probe #3.
XX
KW   Human; cholinergic receptor muscarinic 5; CHRM5; genotyping; haplotyping;
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; allele-specific oligonucleotide;
KW   ASO; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200232924-A2.
XX
PD   25-APR-2002.
XX
PF   11-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032022.
XX
PR   19-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029071.
XX
PA   (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bieglecki KM,  Chew A,  Choi JY,  Denton RR,  Nandabalan K;
PI   Sausker EA,  Stephens JC;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-435523/46.
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XX
PT Novel cholinergic receptor, muscarinic 5 polynucleotide useful
PT therapeutically and in screening for candidate drug to treat diseases
PT related to the receptor activity.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 13; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a new cholinergic receptor, muscarinic 5
CC (CHRM5) polynucleotide comprising a sequence which is a polymorphic
CC variant for a reference sequence for the CHRM5 gene or its fragment, or a
CC polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for a CHRM5 cDNA or its
CC fragment. The invention is useful in drug screening assays. The molecules
CC of the invention are useful in studying the expression and function of
CC CHRM5, and in expressing CHRM5 protein for use in screening for candidate
CC drugs to treat diseases related to CHRM5 activity. The methods of the
CC invention are useful in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic
CC treatments. The method is also useful in the design of clinical trials of
CC candidate drugs for treating specific condition or disease associated
CC with CHRM5 activity and is useful in determining whether an individual
CC has one of the haplotypes or one of the haplotype pairs. The invention is
CC useful in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic
CC methods. The invention is also useful in genotyping and/or haplotyping
CC the CHRM5 gene in an individual. The present nucleic acid sequence
CC represents one of a collection of allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO)
CC probes (ABK81765-ABK81774) that were used in the invention to detect
CC polymorphisms in the human CHRM5 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        395 CTGGGATTACAGGC 408
              ||||||| ||||||
Db         15 CTGGGATYACAGGC 2
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